



# ***Daily Report***

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# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-89-108  
Wednesday  
7 June 1989

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-108

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7 June 1989

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## Ethiopia

### Emergency Shengo Meeting Approves Peace Talks

*EA0106215689 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Jun 89*

[Text] The National Shengo of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] will hold an emergency meeting next Monday [5 June] in order to strengthen the efforts already started for a peace solution to the problems in the northern part of our country.

Today the State Council, chaired by Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam, held a meeting and approved the agenda for the Shengo. It has been stated that the National Shengo emergency meeting will be held on the basis of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Politburo meeting last May and called by the president according to Article 67 of the constitution.

The State Council recalled that the National Shengo is expected to assess the peace process on the basis of all peace efforts made both inside and outside the country at different places since the revolution and the carrying out of the peace mission. Based on the first and the second National Shengo meetings, during the formation of the PDRE, and its call for peace in the name of all of the Ethiopian people, the efforts made and the results achieved to date will be assessed for further peace efforts.

### 'Unconditional' Talks Proposed

*AB0506160889 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 5 Jun 89*

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 5 (AFP)—A proposal to open unconditional peace talks with rebels in Ethiopia's northern Province of Eritrea was put to a first ever emergency session of the Shengo, or parliament, here Monday [5 June].

No specific mention was made of the major rebel group, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which has been fighting a secessionist war for 28 years.

But parliamentary deputies heard that negotiations would be open to all "opposing groups" which showed a desire to create the conditions for peace and national construction.

The emergency session of parliament comes three weeks after the government of President Mengistu Haile Mariam crushed a coup attempt in the capital May 16.

### Mengistu on 'Peaceful Measures'

*EA0506215489 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 5 Jun 89*

[Text] The first emergency session of the National Shengo of Ethiopia went under way in Addis Ababa today to discuss and chart out a strengthened peace program to solve the problem in the north of the country.

The main objective of the emergency session is to discuss and pass a strengthened peace program to ameliorate the problem in the north of the country, which has for long been doing unprecedented harm to the nation.

In a report to the emergency session, Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the efforts that have been done so far to end the circumstances that are apparent now are tangible evidence that our peace stand is not a make-believe. He noted that since the onset of the revolution, various peaceful steps have been taken to resolve the Eritrean problem. Comrade Mengistu emphasized that even now there is a strong desire to take peaceful measures which represent the interests of the people. He called on the emergency session to deliberate in depth and openly on the problem in the north of the country and come up with satisfactory measures for a peaceful solution.

### 'Any Consenting Party' Welcomed

*EA0506205889 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT 5 Jun 89*

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, June 5 (AFP)—The Ethiopian Shengo or parliament, meeting in unprecedented emergency session, voted unanimously Monday [5 June] to open unconditional peace talks with rebels in Ethiopia's northern Province of Eritrea.

No specific mention was made of the major rebel group the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which has been fighting a secessionist war for 28 years.

The six-point peace initiative called for an end to "fratricidal conflict" through "discussions for peace with any consenting party".

It laid down that there should be no preconditions, that talks should take place in the presence of a mutually-agreed observer and "in public".

It said talks should be held on a mutually-agreed date and venue to take other additional measures designed to bring about lasting peace.

The open part of the session was conducted without any reference to neighbouring Tigray where rebels of the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) have been intensifying an armed struggle for greater autonomy for the province. [passage omitted]

Addressing the Shengo Monday, President Mengistu said the "abortive coup d'etat attempted by a few generals", whom he described as "adventurist and arrogant" had been designed to obstruct on-going efforts to solve the problem of the north by peaceful means.



President Mengistu said the main objective of the meeting of the Shengo was "to formulate strategy on ways of easing with stepped-up peace efforts the problem that has persisted as the main obstacle to our progress."

He said since ceaseless peace efforts had not yet brought the anticipated result, "we found it necessary to devise a new peace initiative taking into consideration the wishes of our people and the prevailing overall international situation." [passage omitted]

The 813-member Shengo, which took over power from the ruling military council in September 1987, has met twice since then but never previously in emergency session. Monday's session was attended by 740 deputies.

### **Eritrean Secession Ruled Out**

NC0606154089 Paris AFP in English 1504 GMT  
6 Jun 89

[By Veronica Forwood]

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 6 (AFP)—Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam on Tuesday ruled out negotiation on the issue of secession for the northern province of Eritrea in proposed talks with rebels. The rebel Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which has been fighting a secessionist war for 28 years, has always insisted on its right to self-determination as a pre-condition for any talks.

President Mengistu was speaking at a press conference here the day after the Shengo, or parliament, voted in an unprecedented emergency session to open talks without pre-conditions with all interested parties on the Eritrea question.

The six-point peace plan voted unanimously Monday made no specific reference to the EPLF, but President Mengistu confirmed Tuesday that the offer of talks was open to the EPLF as well as to the rebel Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) fighting for greater autonomy in neighbouring Tigre.

But he said "there is nobody in Ethiopia from myself down who is mandated to negotiate with anybody on secession". The issue of independence for any one component of Ethiopia was not negotiable at all, he said.

The purpose of the peace initiative was to bring about peace within the unity of Ethiopia, he said.

He added that the government did not intend to declare a unilateral ceasefire ahead of the talks, but this question was one of the issues which could be discussed at the negotiating table.

"There is not going to be any horse-trading right at the start of the talks," he said.

The Ethiopian peace initiative comes just three weeks after the government put down a coup attempt led by top members of the armed forces, which began in Addis Ababa on May 16 and was finally crushed in the Eritrean provincial capital of Asmara two days later.

The coup plotters won the backing of the EPLF, which declared a two-week ceasefire to bolster the rebellion. Before they were overrun by loyal forces, the rebel soldiers broadcast demands from Asmara for an end to the war in the north and negotiations with the rebels.

President Mengistu told journalists Tuesday that the rebellious generals had sought to sabotage government peace efforts. They had made common cause with the secessionists and it was in their interest to act before the government peace initiative, he said.

The Ethiopian head of state, who rejected a suggestion that the peace initiative was "window-dressing", also denied that his government had put the peace plan forward under pressure from the Soviet Union.

The move answered the wishes of Ethiopians exiled abroad and those of people in the northern province to lead a normal life, he said.

The timing had also been influenced by the will to make progress in talks on Eritrea ahead of the third congress of the Shengo and the second congress of the Ethiopian Workers' Party in four or five months time, which would review government performance in various fields.

The six-point peace initiative calls for an end to "fratricidal conflicts" and "discussions for peace with any consenting party" and without pre-conditions.

It called for talks to take place in the presence of a mutually-agreed date and venue and agreed to take any other additional measures designed to bring about lasting peace.

### **Mengistu Holds Press Conference**

EA0706115989 Addis Ababa Domestic Service  
in Amharic 0400 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam yesterday gave an extensive press conference to foreign and local journalists on the new peace proposals formulated by the extraordinary session of the national Shengo and on the recent foiled coup attempt. He said the new initiative for a peaceful settlement of the problem in autonomous Eritrea safeguards the gains of the Ethiopian nation as a whole and the peace efforts made at an international level at various times.

The president expressed the Ethiopian Government's readiness to meet and conduct roundtable negotiations with opposition parties. This reflects the government's position on the progress and strength of the revolution, the sacrifice it requires and the experience acquired in

the process, and its determination to resolve the problem peacefully, since peace is our main wish, a burning issue for the people and a basic objective of our revolution. He said that the extraordinary session of the national Shengo had formulated strategies to enhance the advanced situation. He said that an observer, chosen by both sides, would attend the negotiations and start the talks in an open forum. He also said that other steps will be taken which could help to achieve the peace demanded by the people, and expressed the conviction that these steps will yield practical results.

President Mengistu made a statement on the recent abortive coup attempt and said that he had learnt from information given by the generals and high-ranking officers in detention that the plot began in 1984/85, following the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] celebrations for the 10th anniversary of the revolution. He said the plotters had revealed that their plan had had no chance of success previously because there was a strong party and government and organized political force in the country. He said that apart from two soldiers who sustained injuries in the situation created in Addis Ababa and Asmera, no other members of the revolutionary army were harmed. According to investigations made so far, there were no civilians collaborating with the plotters in the attempted coup.

Talking about the reasons why they chose to attempt a coup at this time, Mengistu said that the plotters disclosed during the investigations that they wanted to prevent the convening of the Second WPE Congress, the Third Session of the national Shengo and the adoption of the next (75 year) development plan, and to set up a military junta. He said that the plotters knew that new steps were being taken to resolve the Eritrean problem peacefully and that they attempted the coup in order to prevent the implementation of the peace initiative, since it was in their interests to expose the people to more sufferings and problems.

**Mengistu on Upgrading Relations with U.S.**  
NC0606184089 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT  
6 Jun 89

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 6 (AFP)—Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam said Tuesday that Ethiopia had decided to upgrade diplomatic relations with Washington because of a "favourable and positive situation which the new U.S. administration of George Bush brought about".

Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu told a press conference that Ethiopia was also influenced by growing detente between East and West which it wished to take advantage of.

Ethiopia however withdrew the name of its ambassador-designate to Washington, Tibebe Bekele, 10 days ago after waiting three months for his formal acceptance by Washington.

The Ethiopian head of state said U.S. approval of the ambassador had become overdue and since a senior official could not be kept waiting without a job, he had been appointed elsewhere.

The withdrawal of his name did not preclude the possibility of appointing a new ambassador if the U.S. was ready for it.

"It is not our intention to strain relations between us and the U.S.," he said.

Relations between marxist Ethiopia and its former ally, the United States, have been tense since the 1974 revolution here and were downgraded to the level of charge d'affaires in 1980.

**EPLF Official Discusses Failed Coup Attempt**  
EA3106201889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses  
of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 29 May 89

[Part one of interview with Eritrean People's Liberation Front Politburo member Petroe Solomon, on the Ethiopian Army's 16 May attempted coup]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Question] What kind of picture of the coup can you give on the basis of information gathered so far?

[Petros Solomon in Tigrinya, with simultaneous Amharic translation] There was a hatred of war amongst highranking Ethiopian military officers. In addition, many highranking officers of the Dergue were against the war because their strategy could not achieve victory. Against this background and the general dislike of the war by the military, demands were said to have been presented to Mengistu Haile Mariam, perhaps the six-point demands [announced by Asmera Radio during the coup attempt]. It was after Mengistu refused to meet these demands that the idea of the coup developed. [words indistinct] Although we do not have complete information on the fighting, could it have been those who objected who met at the Ministry of Defense and [words indistinct] issued directives to the military, saying that they had toppled Mengistu and asking the Army to accept them as its leaders and to implement the coup plan. However, this was not to be. Shooting began and the defense minister, Gen Haile Giorgis, was killed on the spot and the others were (?surrounded).

They were surrounded by the Special Brigade, a force whose only duty is to protect Mengistu Haile Mariam. The former commander of this brigade was recently transferred and a new commander appointed, probably more loyal to Mengistu than his predecessor. This brigade approached the (?building) and cut electricity and telephone lines, thereby breaking the communication links between the commanders and the Army. There is no doubt that the whole Army initially supported the coup because it followed the [word indistinct] of these commanders (?and could not have objected to them).

However, as soon as the failure of the coup and Mengistu's return were announced, division within the Army became apparent. Half of the army units still supported the coup while the other half gradually changed their minds. The only force which stuck to its objective was the Army in Eritrea known as the 2d revolutionary Army. This army is most embittered by the war since its members have been killed, wounded, and have suffered heavy losses in the battles. It strongly supported the coup because it wants an end to the war and to return to its homeland. It can be said that the whole army, including its commanders, supported the coup attempt.

When the failure of the coup was announced on 17 May, treachery was observed within the 2d revolutionary Army. We don't know exactly how this occurred, but it was confirmed later that the first to betray the coup attempt was the 609th corps, led by Brigadier General Gebremedhin Medhane, which was deployed around Asmara. The fact that this battalion was against the coup might have encouraged the other anti-coup forces in Addis Ababa.

The command of the 2d Revolutionary Army was at Asmara's Kagnev Base, and the commander was Major General Demise Bulto. While he was coordinating the coup, anti-coup forces entered the command and killed all the leaders of the mutiny. With all the leaders dead, nothing more could be done. The remaining mutineers were arrested wherever they were and so the coup failed.

[Question] It is said that an army group went from Asmara to Addis Ababa to lend support to the coup attempt. Is this true? Secondly, fighting took place in Addis Ababa and Asmara. What was the extent and nature of this fighting?

[Solomon] When news was heard of the attack on the Ministry of Defense in Addis Ababa by Mengistu Haile Mariam's Special Brigade, it is said that Maj-Gen Kumelachew Dejene, flew from Asmara to Addis Ababa with his soldiers of the 102d Army Division. One of the planes landed at the new airport in Addis Ababa. This had been taken by Mengistu's supporters and all those in the first place were captured. The second batch of soldiers landed at the (old) airport. They remained there and (fought) Mengistu's supporters to the end. As the area was surrounded, they were unable to go to the Ministry of Defense and lend support to those there. The main suspects in the coup attempt were the Air Force, so that Mengistu's supporters hurriedly took the airport and blocked the runways with many vehicles, thereby thwarting Air Force activities. This was the situation in Addis Ababa on 17 May.

A similar situation developed in Asmara on the same day. The (?103d) Army Division was deployed around the airport. The 3d Motorized Division, a new army division, was at its regular base in Asmara. Since it was only recently deployed in Eritrea, it was a stranger to the war and has not suffered like other troops there. Its

commander, Kasaye Gameda, has been in Eritrea for a long time and is a renowned traitor. The 102d Airborne Division was also at the airport. These forces were secretly organized and coordinated to attack the agnew base. The security brigade of the second revolutionary army at the Kagnev base did its best to defend the station, but since the attackers were motorized, it was difficult to withstand them. The attacking force entered the command with its tanks and killed all the generals who were there. Afterwards it took control of the Asmara radio station and announced that the coup attempt in Asmara had been foiled.

[Question] Who were those who took part in the coup attempt? In a statement issued by the Dergue they were referred to as "a few generals." Was it really an attempt by a few generals?

[Solomon] If we look at the true picture of the situation, the whole Army, except those known as the Dergue—Mengistu Haile Mariam Tesfayz Gebre Kiban, Fiseha Desta, Legese Asfaw, etc.—took part. In the Army, only Defense Minister Gen Haile Giorgis did not participate.

Otherwise, the chief of staff, Merid Negusie, chief of operations general Abera Abebe, Gen Abdullahi Umar, Gen Amha Desta, Gen Demise Bulto, Gen Worku Cherinet, Gen Tadesse Tesema, Gen Kebede Wolbe Tsabik, and the commanders of the 1st, 3d and 4th Revolutionary Armies, in short, all the commanders of the Armed Forces including the Air Force and the Navy, took part in the movement. Betrayals occurred later on, when the coup attempt was said to have been aborted. Although the leaders were divided at this latter stage, they started out in unity and cooperation. It was because the army is large and the whole army was (?not concerted) that laxity occurred.

[Question] Comrade Solomon, can you tell us in detail which parts of the Army supported the coup?

[Solomon] As I said earlier, it is impossible to say which part of the Army did not participate in the attempt. There is no one who does not want the toppling of Mengistu Haile Mariam. Even those who betrayed the attempt and are now in office, in my opinion, share this view. There is no doubt that the coup had the support of the whole Army initially. The 1st Revolutionary Army in Harar, the 3d Revolutionary Army in Eritrea, the 4th Revolutionary Army in the south, all supported the coup. The Air Force was the main active supporter and the Navy was also in support. In short, there was nobody who did not want to overthrow Mengistu.

Perhaps those who organized and led the movement were a few, but you do not go public with such an idea. The Dergue's security and espionage network is very strong and the coup attempt would not have been



long-lived, although at the last moment [words indistinct], many, including those in the security network, supported the coup. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the coup had the total support of the Army.

[Question] How could such a coup, which had the total support of the army and was intended to relieve the Army of its sufferings, not be victorious?

[Solomon] This really needs some evaluation. The main reason for the failure, in my opinion, was the overconfidence of the commanders, or perhaps (?fear) of the consequences. Who can oppose a coup if the entire Army, Air Force, and Navy are for it? If the security forces and the police are cooperating, who is there to oppose it? The only (?opposition) force was Mengistu's Special Brigade. It is hard to imagine that this single brigade could destroy the unity of the entire armed forces. The leaders of the coup might have underestimated the role of this brigade. This is the first reason for the failure.

The second is that the move was not swift and efficient. They should have first arrested those they suspected of opposing them, but were unable to do so. Second, they did not take over the mass media. If they had taken over the mass media and explained their objectives to the Ethiopian people, the situation could have taken a different turn, because there is no doubt that the Ethiopian people would have supported them. Since the mass media was not under their control, the Ethiopian people did not know what was going on. Third, they might have intended a coup without bloodshed. Some sources believe the coup failed because it was carried out in haste. Whatever the case, it lacked speed and efficiency.

#### **Mengistu on Development Efforts, Imports**

EA2805081089 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 27 May 89

[Excerpt] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam today inaugurated and inspected the Gafat engineering industry, one of the foundations for the comprehensive large scale industries in our country that will produce different types of useful engineering products. The factory, which is situated in eastern Shewa administrative area, represents one of the country's major steps towards increasing the production of the engineering industry sector as well as towards importing technology needed by the country. The factory, apart from producing different engineering products which will benefit our national endeavours, will also afford job opportunities for many Ethiopians.

Speaking after the opening and inspecting the factory's various production departments, Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam said it was better to suffer for a limited period while using everything at our disposal and being self-sufficient rather than buying services that are not lasting and are imported at enormous cost in foreign currency. Comrade President Mengistu said that in spite

of the fact that temporary problems exist, it is better to look forward to the results of effort. He added that to fully concentrate on imported products was like covering the face, leaving the rest of the body naked. He went on to say it was better not to give in to temporary problems and that it was essential to build foundations conducive to future development so as to attain our goals. Hence, it was necessary to prepare for this end. [passage omitted]

#### **\* Country's Counterinsurgency Strategy Explained** 34000412a Addis Ababa ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Apr 89 p 1

[Commentary by Melaku G/Yohannes: "Futile Attempt of Terrorists"]

[Text] At present, certain countries driven by sinister ambitions are doing everything in their power to put obstacles in the way of Ethiopia's peaceful development endeavours and national unity. By arming and instigating bandits in the northern regions of Tigray and Eritrea, enemies have been doing great harm to this country.

By sowing seeds of discord and encouraging the separatist and terrorist groups to be at war with the Motherland, enemies are eager to see the nation's downfall.

But what the enemies should know is that Ethiopia would in no way be expected to make concessions when it comes to the question of unity and territorial integrity.

The Ethiopian people, who are holding aloft the popular slogan, "Everything to the War Front," continue to express their readiness to crush bandit groups operating in Tigray and Eritrea regions.

The Call of the Motherland made by the 8th Plenum of the CC [Central Committee] of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia], urging all genuine citizens to rise up against secessionist and terrorist challenge in the northern parts of the country, has once again been received with patriotic sentiment throughout the regions of the country. In meetings conducted in each kebele in Addis Ababa Administrative Region last Sunday, the residents of the capital expressed their determination to foil the futile attempt of the secessionist and terrorist bandits and restore peace in the North. They have pledged to increase their contributions in every field of activity to fight the secessionists and terrorists who are waging a proxy war to dismember the nation.

Ethiopia's enemies are completely indifferent to the fate of the peoples of this country. Their chief interest is to undermine the Ethiopian Revolution and impede social progress.

As has been stated on several occasions, right from the beginning, many of those at the top of the secessionist group in Eritrea region are reactionaries who served as instruments of colonial rulers and expansionist forces interested in exploiting the strategic importance of Eritrea region.

In due course, progressive individuals are said to have joined the group. These individuals were opposed to the economic, social and political oppression perpetrated against the broad masses by the past feudo-bourgeois order.

Yet, the reactionary group which, for its own benefit and comfort, had become servile to the strategic interest of expansionist forces has been exploiting religious differences and other petty contradictions.

The secessionist group has, besides causing the loss of human lives and immense destruction to property, encouraged its off-shoot, the terrorist group in Tigray region, to collaborate in the former's destructive acts.

It is well known that secessionism can serve nothing but imperialist and reactionary interests. And this is what the bandits in the northern parts of Ethiopia are trying to do.

The Revolution has abolished the feudal system. It had nationalized rural and urban lands, major economic institutions and established various associations which are instrumental for nation-building endeavours.

By instituting a party of the working people and popular government, the Revolution has provided all citizens with unprecedented political rights and opened new vistas for economic, social and cultural development of the country. All these measures have, in concrete terms, shown that they are in the interests of the Ethiopian people. And these measures have been well recognized and lauded by progressive forces all over the world. But secessionist and terrorist groups are totally opposed to this because it runs counter to their interests of dismembering the nation. That is why they have turned deaf ears to the Peace Call made by the people and the government.

Owing to the brigandage activities of the secessionist and terrorist elements, the inhabitants in Eritrea and Tigray regions have hardly benefitted from the gains of the Revolution. They have seldom been able to implement development programmes indicated in the country's socio-economic plans and the numerous activities envisaged to be carried out after instituting the new administrative structures of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Nevertheless, it will not be long when these bandits in Eritrea and Tigray regions will be crushed through the sustained and resolute struggle of the entire Ethiopian people and that these regions will resume their active participation in the nation-building process.

## Kenya

### President Moi Frees All Detainees

EA0506212589 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi announced today that he had freed all detainees. President Moi made the announcement when he addressed a public rally at Elburgon town in Molo Division of Nakuru District. The president at the same time called on the ruling party, KANU [Kenya African National Union], to remain vigilant in protecting wananchi [citizens]. President Moi stressed that Kenya does not violate human rights, adding that all lawbreakers in the country are treated in accordance with legal procedures. He also pointed out that problems affecting Africa were subtle and only Africans could understand them better, but not foreigners. Saying that Kenya appreciated the sanctity of human life, the president told those who talk about violation of human rights to turn their attention to those countries where the problem is real. [passage omitted]

### Minister Backs Crack-down Against Aliens

EA2805185489 Nairobi KNA in English 1035 GMT  
28 May 89

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 28 May (KNA)—The minister for agriculture, Mr Maina Wanjigi, yesterday asked chiefs, assistant chiefs and police in his constituency to intensify their efforts to rout out all illegal aliens. Mr Wanjigi said most of such aliens were bent on causing chaos in the country. The minister made the remarks at a funds drive in aid of St Teresa's Boys Secondary School, where he was the guest of honor. Saying that the issue of security in his Kamukunji constituency was the number one priority for him, Mr Wanjigi asked chiefs and police to make sure that the constituency contained only those with valid national identity cards. He said that there were many people who were envious of the peace and calm that existed in Kenya. [passage omitted]

### Minister Cites Improved Economy in 1988

EA3005175089 Nairobi KNA in English 1800 GMT  
29 May 89

[Text] The performance of Kenya's economy in 1988 was considerably better than in the previous year due to improved weather conditions, moderately high world coffee and tea prices, trade liberalization and sound monetary management policies, the minister for planning and national development, Dr Zackary Onyonka, said today.

Releasing the 1989 economic survey at his Treasury Building office, Dr Onyonka said the real gross domestic product grew by 5.2 percent in 1988, 4.8 percent in 1987,



and 5.5 percent in 1986. The minister noted that abundant and widespread rains, coupled with a rise in coffee and tea prices enabled the agricultural sector to register a commendable growth of 4.4 percent in 1988 compared to 3.8 percent in 1987.

Dr Onyonka noted that due to wide spread good weather, maize production rose to an estimated 31 million bags as compared to 27 million bags which were registered in the last crop year. He said the total value of marketed agricultural production rose by 16 percent, with a commendable improvement in horticultural production whose export value increased by 70 percent during the period between 1985 and [word indistinct]. The minister hoped that with the creation of the Ministry of Reclamation and Development of Arid, Semi-Arid and Waste-lands the production of horticultural crops, which earned Kenya increased foreign exchange, will be intensified.

Speaking on the manufacturing industry, the minister noted that it had made a growth of 6.0 percent, as a result of rising domestic demand coupled with liberal allocation of foreign exchange for imports of intermediate inputs.

Saying that exports of manufactured goods also performed well, Mr Onyonka said the exports increased by 25 percent over 1987. He pointed out that significant increase in manufacturing industries was recorded in metal, chemical, and paper products industries. He however noted that Miwani and Ramiyi sugar industries, together with textiles and steel industries, experienced some problems during the year.

Dr Onyonka said that during the year there was a 5.4 percent increase in new jobs created in the economy as a whole, with the informal sector creating jobs at a faster rate, of 11 percent, thus showing the potential that existed in the sub-sector in respect to reduction in unemployment.

On the balance of payments, Dr Onyonka said growth in earnings from tourism had helped to improve the balance of payments position. Speaking on the prospects for 1989, Mr Onyonka said expected economic expansion in industrialised nations accompanied by some strengthening of coffee and tea prices should augur well for Kenya's exports.

He noted that agro-industry should be able to perform well due to the ample rains which have been experienced in the first half of this year. He however cautioned that some factors such as increased interest rates in industrialised countries and a rise in petroleum prices were likely to have negative effects on Kenya's economy. The minister was accompanied by his P.S. [expansion unknown], Mr Johnson Hungu.

### Uganda

#### Official Urges Gulu Residents To Return Home

EA0606135789 Kampala Domestic Service in Swahili  
0430 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Excerpts] The district administrator of Gulu, Dr Byaruhanga, has advised all the people who fled their homes out of concern for their safety and who are now living in Gulu, to return home immediately and start farming before the long rains end in July. The district administrator said this at the weekly rally held at the (?Kaunda) sports ground in Gulu. Dr Byaruhanga said that peace had returned to many parts of Gulu District, except for (Umoya) and (Afora) County. He also asked displaced people from Atiak, Pabo, Lamogi, (Lalogi), Bobi, and Koro to return home and start farming, even though the long rains are ending. The district administrator said that peace had already been established in those areas. [passage omitted]

The district administrator said the government had set up the road block at the Karuma Falls crossing in order to check all vehicles entering the town of Gulu. The Resistance Committees chairman, Mr Okwonga Latigo, warned people to stop making false allegations in order to get other people into trouble. The commander of the militia, Captain Okot Wilit, said that investigations had shown that Lamogi, Pabo, and Paranga were calm and their inhabitants should return immediately.

**Pik Botha on Representational Government**  
*MB0606060689 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
2121 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Text] Johannesburg June 6 SAPA—Neither the Conservative Party [CP], nor the Democratic Party [DP], nor the National Party [NP] could prevent South Africa from being governed by leaders representing the majority of people in South Africa, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Speaking at a National Party meeting in Linden, Johannesburg, he said it was up to South Africa to prove to the world that it could come to a workable, practical solution to the country's problems.

He questioned why South Africa could not come to an agreement with world leaders, considering that Angola, Cuba and South Africa—which had totally different ideologies—had successfully concluded UN Security Council Resolution 435 in Namibia. The move towards peace in Namibia, Angola and “hopefully” Mozambique would possibly lead to greater unity in southern Africa.

He called on both blacks and whites to scale down their demands as they had so much to gain through a union. Participation, not domination, was the decisive factor and would remove racism.

“The devolution of political power is essential so that organisations administering the country can get closer to the people.” He called on people who complained about interest rates, government expenditure, the low value of the rand and the government's reluctance to get negotiations with black leaders off the ground, to give the government a chance to explain its position in perspective. He said voters should “be bigger” than their own small ambitions—and put South Africa first.

Questioned by a CP supporter about group areas, he said it was “unacceptable to treat someone like a criminal because he wanted a roof over his head”.

Although housing remained a serious problem and could not be solved by the CP, DP or NP overnight, the government had recognised that it was essential that more land was made available for blacks, Coloured and Indians, and it was working to achieve this.

**Pik Botha on Southern African ‘Marshall Plan’**  
*MB0606053089 Johannesburg Television Service*  
in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha has called on the West to initiate a plan to develop the resources of southern Africa, similar to the Marshall Plan introduced to rebuild Germany after World War II. Speaking in Johannesburg last night, he said the countries of southern Africa were growing closer together. This had been

reflected by recent statements by leaders in Zaire and Zambia. He said there was a greater awareness of the need for a summit meeting of southern African leaders.

[Begin Botha video recording] The time has come for this leaders' summit conference. The time has come, as I told Mrs Thatcher, and now Mr Baker and Mr Andreotti, and as we will keep on telling them. Don't come and put down conditions for us, and time limits, and time scales. We have done enough to prove our track record. We have removed the pass laws, the influx control laws, the Immorality Act, the Prevention of Mixed Marriages Act. We have accepted the principle of mixed, open settlement areas. We have accepted integration of many of our public amenities and facilities. We have totally desegregated sport. We have removed all racial discrimination in labor legislation; as a matter of fact, our labor legislation is a model—racial discrimination is prohibited. We have put parity in education as an objective. We do need the funds. We have made funds available to many African states around us. [end recording]

**Pik Botha on Power Sharing, Southern Africa**  
*AU0506183489 Hamburg WELT AM SONNTAG*  
in German 4 Jun 89 p 26

[Interview with South African Foreign Minister Roelof Frederik Botha by Jochen Kummer in Bonn: “White Supremacy in South Africa Has To Be Terminated”; date not given]

[Excerpts] WELT AM SONNTAG: On 6 September this year parliamentary elections will be held in South Africa. Do you expect a violent election campaign?

Roelof Frederik (“Pik”) Botha: We can say in general that today new realistic expectations are prevailing in South Africa. There are balanced expectations as regards stability, peace, and security as seen by me in my country. The time of violence is over.

WELT AM SONNTAG: And what about the time of apartheid?

Botha: We have to deal with problems of still existing social and political discrimination very seriously and urgently. [passage omitted]

WELT AM SONNTAG: Will apartheid be eliminated?

Botha: Apartheid must be abolished. White supremacy must come to an end. We agree on this. We are undergoing a process of reform and we accept that white supremacy has to come to an end. Our government is undergoing the process of abolishing apartheid. However, what I do not understand is that Europeans who claim to have a moral interest in abolishing apartheid do not want to help us in this respect. It is as if they are saying: “Let us pretend that they are against it. Let us punish them and make it impossible for them.”

WELT AM SONNTAG: That is to say, your government is also ready to share the power—even at the highest government levels? Does this mean that there could be a black president after 10 or 20 years?

Botha: You are basically right. That is to say, if a majority of South Africans—irrespective of the color of their skins—is unable to identify with the government, there will be no peace in South Africa. We accept this.

We demand the following from Europe and the outside world: Give us a chance to negotiate on the new plan. Today I am telling my German friends: Yes, we accept the objective that in general all South Africans have to participate in the central government. We agree on this. Now give us the chance to determine the way and means of reaching this objective and its structure by ourselves. [passage omitted]

WELT AM SONNTAG: Will general suffrage also be introduced?

Botha: General suffrage can be exercised in various forms. [passage omitted] Give us the chance to introduce a structure which puts an end to white supremacy or the supremacy of another population group and enables the majority of the population to participate in the government.

WELT AM SONNTAG: Did you also discuss the release of 71-year old black leader Nelson Mandela, who was sentenced to life imprisonment, in your talk with Foreign Minister Genscher in Bonn last week?

Botha: We discussed Mandela's release. I did not indicate to Mr Genscher that Mandela will be released after the South African elections of 6 September 1989. I explained the difficulties which would confront the South African Government if his release were to provoke violent demonstrations, regardless of who holds them. I also told Mr Genscher that the affair is consistently being examined and that the government would gladly release him if this could happen in a way that would not result in new violence and conflicts. [passage omitted]

WELT AM SONNTAG: You stated in 1982 that the Soviet Union is not interested in a peaceful solution in southern Africa. Do you now see a change under Soviet President Gorbachev?

Botha: At that time, in 1982, the Soviet Union supported terrorists and other foreign elements with weapons, money, training, and all the instruments of war to implement Soviet policy in my part of the world at that time. Now we want to be cautious. In Bonn I listened very attentively to Mr Genscher's views on the Soviet Union because we in South Africa have to deal with the question of how permanent the changes in the Soviet Union are, what the consequences of glasnost, perestroika, and democratization are, and what the present situation in the Soviet Union is like. Has it really

withdrawn from the areas of regional conflicts throughout the world? This is the question that concerns us. In what respect will we be affected in southern Africa? If all this is true, in what way can we benefit from it?

I myself told the Soviet representatives that we respect the fact that they, as a superpower, have certain interests. What I expect of them is that they will not support any organizations that use violence to achieve their political aims. And it is my impression that they accept this. I cannot proceed on the assumption that Soviet targets have changed all over the world from one day to the other. However, if methods have changed and if these new methods are convenient for the Soviet Union, it would be very short-sighted of me not to notice any positive development which we could use for the whole of southern Africa.

I believe that, as a result of changes in the Soviet Union—and I am convinced that the Soviet Union has made up its mind to withdraw from areas of regional conflicts—organizations such as the African National Congress must have understood that their policy of violence is no longer up-to-date, even not from the Soviet Union's point of view. And we will be right in the end.

I can tell you today that peace in southern Africa, not only in my country, but everywhere in southern Africa, can only be implemented if violence no longer plays a role. It must not play a decisive role or a role at all in developing new political structures.

WELT AM SONNTAG: What chances do you see now for southern Africa?

Botha: The Europeans have the most thorough experience in Africa. Not the Americans, not the Soviet Union, and not the Japanese either. The 12 EC members will gain economic power before the creation of the European internal market in 1992. There will be four superpowers at the turn of the century. In the East there will be Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and maybe Thailand, which will be at least as strong as the United States. If everything works out well, you will be in the same situation in Europe by the turn of the century. This means that, together with the United States and the Soviet Union, there will be four superpowers. I am telling my country and the other nine countries in southern Africa that this is a chance for us. Europe should also realize the opportunity which it is offered.

WELT AM SONNTAG: What are you thinking of?

Botha: South Africa has the technology. We, not the Europeans, were the first ones to transplant a human heart. We have the mining technology. We have knowledge in the areas of environmental protection and climate research. We are able to build roads, airports, railroad lines, bridges, and dams. We have medical and agricultural technologies. You have the means. I do not



claim that you do not have this technology. I only say that you have the means. Before creating the single market, you have an historic chance to give southern Africa the money to develop the existing technology. The result would be that the people living there would be trained. You could be successful in this respect. Southern Africa would become a partner. I do not mean South Africa, I mean the whole region. The hundred million people living there could become Europe's partners.

That is also why I said that we must develop a Marshall plan. You know that Germany was largely destroyed during World War II—your bridges, your cities, your factories. But your people had all these skills. If you people had not had these abilities, the United States could have invested billions, and they would not have been able to prevent the fall of Germany. The billions that were invested have paid off because the Germans had the necessary skills which no bomb has been able to destroy. For this reason it was a success.

If you were to give money to southern Africa, we could achieve major development in this region, which, though it would not be similar, could be compared to the German economic miracle.

**Commentary Welcomes Visit of Zaire Minister**  
*MB0606171589 Johannesburg International Service*  
*in English 1500 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The visit to South Africa this week of Zairean foreign minister, Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond, is significant and will certainly not go unnoticed in the rest of Africa. Mr Bond's open visit to South Africa is an important departure from the usual clandestine visits favored by other African leaders.

Mr Bond said he had come to South Africa to convey very important messages from Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko to President P.W. Botha. His visit was part of a follow-up to contact established when President Botha met President Mobutu in Zaire in October last year. South Africa and Zaire both have a [word indistinct] interest in the peaceful settlement of the civil war in Angola and the removal of the 55,000 Cuban troops from that country.

Among the topics Mr Bond discussed with South African leaders were certain internal problems in South Africa as well as the situation in southern Africa as a whole, particularly developments in southern Angola and Namibia. Apart from his meeting with President Botha, Mr Bond had talks with his counterpart, Mr Pik Botha, the leader of the ruling National Party, Mr F.W. de Klerk, and Defense Minister General Magnus Malan.

He told a news conference before leaving for home that Zaire believed it was important to talk to South Africa. The UN and OAU strategy of trying to isolate South

Africa had to be examined in terms of the results achieved. If it was concluded that not much had been gained, then consideration should be given to negotiation as an alternative.

We believe the time has come to talk to South African authorities for a solution to southern African and South African problems, Mr Bond said. You cannot discuss security and peace in the region without taking South Africa into account. We had been astonished, he said, about what South African leaders had been saying recently. The language has changed, he said. There is an evolution in South Africa and we must take this into account.

Pointing to what had been achieved through negotiation on Angola and Namibia, he said this had shown what could be achieved by talking to South Africa rather than isolating the country.

With the open visit to South Africa of a foreign minister, Zaire has broken the ice. It is to be hoped that other African states who have a genuine interest in peaceful coexistence and development of the continent will be willing to be seen to be talking to South Africa. It is only in this way that the [word indistinct] of prosperity for all can come about.

**ANC Begins Disarming 'Some' Zambian Members**  
*MB1905063489 Johannesburg Domestic Service*  
*in English 0500 GMT 19 May 89*

[Text] The Zambian secretary of state for defense, Mr Alex Shapi, says that the ANC has begun disarming some of its members in Zambia. This development [words indistinct]. Mr Shapi told a news conference in Lusaka that there were some people in the ANC ranks with very evil minds. He said that the Zambian Government would not tolerate the criminal activities of members of liberation movements.

The ANC has its headquarters in Lusaka, and several thousand exiled members live in Zambia.

**\* Women's Meeting With ANC Described**  
*34000492a Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR*  
*in English 30 Apr 89 p 12*

[First paragraph is caption]

[Text] Dr Anita Worrall, wife of the co-leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Denis Worrall, was one of 55 South African women who went to Harare last week to meet 30 African National Congress [ANC] women for a conference entitled 'Women in the struggle for peace.' The event was organized by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa.

Almost from the first moment we arrived in Harare I knew that I was an eye-witness to history. It was when the bright-eyed young woman with a big smile walked into the lift and said: "Hi, I'm from the "ANC". I took a deep breath in almost disbelief. It took me a while to overcome the basic mistrust built in me by years of separation.

We had travelled together, 55 women from South Africa, to attend a conference of "Women in the struggle for peace" at the invitation of Idasa [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa]. There were women from the professions, academics, housewives, activists and representatives of a number of organisations. They came from different political persuasions, Afrikaans and English-speakers. Our hosts were the Women's League of the ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front)].

The Zimbabwe women wanted to share with us their years of agony and bitterness and the reconciliation that followed. For some time I have felt that we need to look at Zimbabwe and what happened before it led to bloodshed. Can we not learn from their mistakes?

Analysis after analysis suggested the same conclusion. What had led to the disaster had been a lack of communication between the black and the white communities. There had been little or no attempt to bridge the cultural gap. Tearfully they declared: "Learn to know each other, discover each other."

MP [Member of Parliament] Mrs Dawn Taunton gave her message: "If before you end your day you can say 'today I spoke to at least six people who are not the same as me' you will sleep better."

Senator Amina Hughes, our gracious and charming chairwoman, recalled how she, a coloured person, had joined the almost inter-racial movement started at Cold Comfort Farm "because it broke the mistrust. I realised that the whites in that movement suffered the same anxieties, the same pain, and that made it easier for me."

Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the President, opened the conference. She looked back with regret and wished that they, too, had had the opportunity to communicate and to discuss matters of common concern.

It was with hope for the future and the belief, shared by our Zimbabwe hosts, in a great and prosperous new era in South Africa, that we met the women in exile.

Gertrude Shope, head of the women's section of the African National Congress, reminded us that it was the first time that South African women had sat down together in this way. We met as compatriots and as women with so much at stake.

The young women, relaxed, confident, and very well-informed, came from varied walks of life. All of them are homesick and eager to return home, to a more just society.

For two days we discussed issues of common interest. We tried to seek out the truth on both sides of the conflict. It wasn't easy. It was easier to explore differences and to seek to bridge the divide between us.

Women are good at this. Our approach is different to that of men. We are more emotional. We are the child-bearers and we must be the healers.

Many issues were explored. The feeling was expressed that in South Africa blacks have the opportunity to know whites but that whites still make little attempt to know their fellow blacks.

We started by identifying the common ground, which we agreed to be the abolition of apartheid. Some of us thought that we should identify the common enemies—one of which is mistrust.

We thought that hope and fear were both built into the South African situation—blacks fear the present, whites fear the future.

In many ways it was agreed that unity is built in action and that through action mistrust can be overcome. Change will come in South Africa through altered beliefs and attitudes.

Change itself can only come through negotiation. Women have major roles to play in the process that leads up to negotiation. They bear the major task of socialising the young. They can teach their children to be builders not destroyers.

Women also have a major role in the process of reconstruction. This is not new to South Africa. The Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie has had an enormous influence on the miracle of Afrikaner development.

The meeting provided us with a rare opportunity to break down stereotypes and to learn about each others point of view. We left with the distinct feeling that this was the first of many such meetings to follow.

**\* KaNgwane Chief on USSR Visit, Politics**

34000491 Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English  
28 Apr 89 p 54

[Interview with KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza; date and place not given. First paragraph is introduction.]

[Text] KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza talks about his recent visit to the Soviet Union and the political situation in SA [South Africa].



[FINANCIAL MAIL] What impressions did you gain in Moscow regarding Soviet relations with the ANC [African National Congress] and Pretoria?

[Mabuza] We were invited by the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and met its representatives and also some from the Africa Institute in Moscow. We also met two top members of the Central Committee—Dr Andrei Urnov and Dr Vladimir Shubin—and a top foreign ministry official of the Africa desk. This helped us to assess the attitude of the Soviet Union towards SA—remembering that it would be a mistake to take the view of an academic or a single official as representative of Soviet policy.

The Soviet Union would prefer a political solution rather than a violent one to the political problems of this country. But this does not by any means imply that they will abandon their support of the liberation movements. Nor does it mean that they will prescribe the methods of struggle to them. There was no indication at all of pressure being brought to bear on the ANC to abandon armed struggle. Nor was there any indication that the Soviet Union might re-establish diplomatic relations with SA. Of course, the door is open if apartheid could be dismantled and a democratic constitution established to which power would be transferred.

My assessment is that they regard the violent dimension of the political scene in SA as emanating from the government and not from the ANC and that the initiative to bring about a stop to violence is really on the government side, rather than with the ANC. In other words, there's recognition of the structural violence that exists in our society.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] How do you see the current political situation in SA?

[Mabuza] It is difficult to assess, especially in view of the present State of Emergency and the restrictions on extra-parliamentary organisations. But one should see it from the perspective of the Nationalist government: that they need to have a stable peaceful situation before they can implement their reform initiatives and, therefore, security is important. But how long this will last one doesn't know. I think there could be a transition from a security-dominated government to a civilian one in the light of the impending retirement of P W Botha and the ascendancy of F W de Klerk. The situation will crystallise after the election and after the election of the new State President.

The political stalemate is not the creation of the extra-parliamentary organisations but of the government, which really wants to negotiate on the basis of its own terms.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] Are you more hopeful of reform under F W de Klerk?

[Mabuza] I would like to give him the benefit of the doubt. My knowledge of him in the past is that he has been one of the more conservative members of the Cabinet (an impression I formed after participating, in the early Eighties, in a special Cabinet committee looking into the political aspirations of black people in white areas). However, since his election as leader of the NP [National Party], he has made positive statements. Yet people want action. He will have to put into concrete form whatever objectives he has spelt out in order for him to have credibility.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] What is your reaction to government's intention to set up the National Council after all?

[Mabuza] Whoever participates should ask: whose council is it? It's a council created by the tricameral parliament in which black people are not represented. And who is it going to negotiate with? As it is, it will negotiate with people or leaders from structures which have been created by the government. So it is unacceptable to the majority of people. I do not see it taking off. Of course, it is out of the question that I'll participate in such a forum. Probably some town councillors from the black urban areas will take part, but I don't see leaders of stature, even from within government structures, serving on it.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] What are your conditions for joining such a forum?

[Mabuza] The old conditions prevail—the release of political prisoners; unbanning of organisations; lifting of the emergency and restrictions on leaders of extra-parliamentary organisations; the dismantling of apartheid and a commitment towards a meaningful negotiating process. There must be that commitment. For it would be useless to release Nelson Mandela into a vacuum; he must be released into a political constituency and he must be invited to participate or to make proposals on the process of negotiation.

I am not only saying these things must be done to create the right climate. But I don't see myself as being representative enough of the people to be there (together with other chief ministers), to negotiate even if these conditions were met. A meaningful negotiation process would have to include leaders of all constituencies. I grant that the Chief Minister of Gazankulu has a constituency; by all means let him come. But the ANC should come to the negotiating table and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], UDF [United Democratic Front], Azapo [African People's Organization] and others as well.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] The State President recently spoke again about conditions for Mandela's release. Is this hopeful?

[Mabuza] Each time the state President has made statements there have been different shades. For example, the first major statement tied it to the release of the SADF

[South African Defense Forces] prisoner in Angola, who has since been released, and to the release of a Soviet dissident, who has been allowed to go. But the government hasn't made any major concession other than to allow Mandela to go to a prison house. So it's very difficult to predict what will happen. But I believe that more Nationalists will realise that it is better for Nelson Mandela to be released and to be part of the solution. In other words, the government will have to forget about its condition of the renunciation of violence.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] The new Democratic Party [DP] seems divided over the question of whether or not to participate in the coloured and Indian Houses of parliament. What would you advise?

[Mabuza] I would tell them to confine themselves to the white House of Assembly and then from there extend to extra-parliamentary organisations...

The fact is that it is predominantly a white political party. The extra-parliamentary organisations are really the children of the tricameral parliament. If the DP believes that through some measure of control of the three Houses they'll be able to bring about change, I certainly have my reservations and I don't see them winning the credibility of extra-parliamentary organisations because the future change in this country will, in my view, be determined largely by extra-parliamentary organisations.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] How do you view the Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill?

[Mabuza] The Bill should be opposed, as it goes against the rule of law. It will give the State President powers to alter boundaries without such powers being tested in the courts. It also makes a mockery of the administrations of self-governing authorities, because if the SA government can come and chop and change without the territories having any say, what does self-governing authority mean?...

The Bill is mainly aimed at the transfer of Botshabelo and Moutse, but, as some have said, the legislation is such that the Ingwavuma-KaNgwane issue could be resurrected, although I don't see that happening.

[FINANCIAL MAIL] Since the last local elections, KaNgwane is in the middle of a number of Conservative Party municipalities. Has this affected relations?

[Mabuza] No. The local white authorities understand our role and I think the lessons of Boksburg and Carletonville have been learnt around here. So there isn't a visible CP [Conservative Party] or AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] backlash. Instead, there's willingness from local whites to co-operate with us. I've just been invited by the local Afrikaanse Sakekamer to

address them—because, they say, 70 percent of their business comes from KaNgwane... Because of this, there should be a quid pro quo in the form of social responsibility on their party.

**De Klerk 'Anxious To Reconsider' Dispensation**  
*MB0606094289 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0936 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] Pretoria June 6 SAPA—As chief leader of the National Party he was prepared and anxious to reconsider afresh the negotiation of a new constitutional dispensation acceptable to all South Africans, Mr F.W. de Klerk, state president-elect, said today.

Opening the first session of the fifth Lebowa Legislative Assembly, he said this was the most important matter of common interest today.

A copy of his speech was released in Pretoria.

Mr de Klerk said he was prepared to consider the matter afresh, but it had to be remembered that the council for which statutory provision already existed could perhaps serve as a point of departure.

"The National Party [NP] is a dynamic party and is therefore always prepared to adopt a new and creative approach when looking after the interests of the people it represents," he said.

Another matter which was still to receive attention among South Africa's leaders was who was to take part in the negotiations.

The view of the NP and of the government was that the representation there should be as wide as possible "and that we should all make every effort to convince people that the way of peaceful negotiation with other political groupings is the only way that can lead to success."

The opposite was also true: any group that in its policy clung to the idea of seizing power by force and terror would delay and destroy social, economic and political progress.

While the different political leaders had to find one another in negotiation, it was the government's chief task to manage the country and make it secure so that there could be a climate in which leaders could reach out to each other freely and with confidence.

Mr de Klerk said South Africa had the people and the resources to find solutions together. Modern knowledge was at the country's disposal.

Many sectors of the community could play a role, "but the final responsibility rests with those who have chosen to serve their people in the political field."

Mr de Klerk said all South Africans—including Lebowa—were bound together under one legal authority centred in the Supreme Court of South Africa.

**De Klerk on Commitment to Devolution of Power**

*MB0606071389 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Text] The chairman of the minister's council in the House of Assembly, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has given assurance that the government is still going ahead with the process of devolution of power including those aspects affecting political decision-making at local government level. Mr de Klerk was speaking at Kempton Park at the opening of the biannual congress of the Institute of Town Clerks of southern Africa. He said that in terms of the government's guidelines, everyone will be given a say in decisions affecting their own affairs. Because of this, talks would have to be held on a local level with residents of both urban and rural areas with a view of expanding democracy.

**Democratic Party's De Beer Remarks on Emergency**

*MB0606070989 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Text] A coleader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, says that if the government fails to lift the state of emergency, it will be demonstrating that it cannot govern the country in a normal Western civilized manner. Speaking at a rally in Durban, Dr de Beer said that a new apartheid-free constitution will have to be negotiated with all representative leaders. He said the new constitution had to provide for a general franchise, a bill of rights, proportional majorities, a federal structure, and special majorities for certain types of legislation.

**Buthelezi 'Adamant' on Venue for Peace Talks**

*MB0706073489 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 7 Jun 89*

[Text] Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi still remains adamant that first talks on the Natal peace plan will have to take place in Ulundi. As Carmel Rickard reports, that is the message he gave a top-level Anglican Church delegation which met him in Ulundi yesterday.

[Rickard] A delegation from the Anglican synod who met with the Inkatha leader flew back from Ulundi late last night. They have not yet commented on their talks with Buthelezi but could do so during synod today. However, Buthelezi has released the text of the speech he gave them during the visit. He said there was no question of the initial talks taking place anywhere but Ulundi and that in rejecting Ulundi as a venue, the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] were making, in his words, a political statement incompatible with a genuine desire for peace. After reiterating his insistence, he said that

when people were dying, no one had the right, again in his words, to [word indistinct] on any ceremony. What can be done must be done as soon as it can be done he said.

The delegation to Buthelezi, who is himself an Anglican, included four bishops.

**Official Warns on Black Urbanization Problems**

*MB0606104289 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Text] Johannesburg June 6 SAPA—Urbanisation would probably cause a decline in living standards in South Africa cities, the deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, told a housing congress at Sandton today.

He said this was so because the largest increase in population would occur in urban areas, particularly in the larger cities, and among the poorest people.

Mr Meyer said if the urbanisation rate of blacks reached 75 percent by the end of the century, South Africa's urban population would number 35 million.

It was debatable whether high-rising projects would be suitable for housing blacks, who were historically and culturally earthbound.

The housing of poor communities in such projects had led to vandalism, family disintegration and a high crime rate worldwide.

"Whether in the past we have tended to opt for the demolition of informal housing in South Africa, often accompanied by social disruption and community resistance, the upgrading rather than the destruction of these settlements, if suitably sited, has several advantages..."

"What is now urgently required, is for the state and the private sector to jointly further adjust and develop policies that will facilitate both the upgrading of existing informal housing and the establishment of new site and service schemes."

**Gold, Foreign Exchange Reserves Increase**

*MB0606164289 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1459 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Text] Johannesburg June 6 SAPA—South Africa's gold and foreign exchange reserves last month again only showed a marginal increase. The latest Reserve Bank figures show that after rising by 0.8 percent in April the figure for May was 0.9 percent at R5,203 billion compared to R5,157 billion the previous month.

Total gold holdings rose fractionally by 0.5 percent to R3,728 billion from April's R3,707 billion.



The rise in foreign exchange holdings was minimal at 0.3 percent. The figure rose to R3,334 billion from R1,330 billion. During March the foreign reserves fell by 25.6 percent.

The ratio of gold reserves to liabilities to the public less foreign assets was 50.9 percent.

The gold reserves at the end of May were valued at R912.84 an ounce compared with R882.96 an ounce at the end of April.

**\* Upward Trend in Union Membership Continues**

34000492c Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English  
25 Apr 89 p 10

[Text] Some 35 percent of South Africa's economically active population belonged to trade unions last year, the Department of Manpower said in its annual report, tabled in Parliament yesterday.

It said the upward trend in union membership continued in 1988, when the growth rate was 10.9 percent compared with 10.7 percent for 1987.

The largest increase had occurred among Blacks.

A total of 2,084,323 employees belonged to registered and an estimated 330,000 to unregistered unions at the end of 1988.

There had been a marked increase in the number of unions using the dispute settlement machinery provided for in the Labour Relations Act.

There had been a 13.6 percent increase over 1987 figures in the number of disputes referred to industrial councils.

Only 7.7 percent of these disputes had ended in deadlock, a fact that emphasised the important role that these councils played in sound labour relations.

**\* East London Population Growth Plans Noted**

34000492d East London *DAILY DISPATCH*  
20 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] East London—It had been found that for the next 15 to 20 years the average black household would contain an average of 6.2 people, the township manager of Gomo, Mr P Van Zyl Cronje, said at a seminar on housing for company employees last night.

Within 20 years, the black population in the greater East London area was expected to rise to over 1.5 m, the white population to over 100,000, coloureds to over 34,000 and Asians to over 4,000.

To make provision for this, a guide plan committee had been set up by the Department of Development and Planning, Mr Cronje said.

The committee planned to form a framework to meet the "spatial needs of the community on a regional and urban level with the most economic and efficient utilisation of scarce land resources."

Areas which had been found suitable for residential purposes were: west of Chester Road, in the vicinity of the airport; in the vicinity of the Amalinda dam; east of Dorchester Heights, Abbotsford and Reeston; Scenery Park along the Mdantsane access road.

The guide plan committee found coloured needs would be met by accommodation on the West Bank, although a boundary between the people "remains a question." The needs of the Asian group could be satisfied, he said.

The development of about 95 ha of industrial land had been considered for the Reeston area.

An alternative was the land at Scenery Park which could be a more viable prospect according to the Provincial Administration as it would provide more space (300 ha) for black housing at Reeston, he said.

**6 Jun Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**

MB0606155589

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

**Faults 'Tiny' Compared to Beijing**—"We who read of 5,000 or more killed in Beijing by a ruthless regime wonder how South Africa could ever be regarded as the polecat of the whole world, as a country beyond redemption, as a country to be reviled, and isolated, and punished with sanctions and disinvestment, when whatever faults we have are tiny by comparison," writes the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 6 June in a page 6 editorial. Even though Helen Suzman and Colin Eglin "sang the praises of Communist China" after a visit, and Archbishop Tutu "commended the regime for its treatment of Chinese Christians," "nothing that has ever happened in South Africa could match the horror of the Massacre of Beijing. Is it too much to hope that the Archbishop of Cape Town will recant and will put South Africa's own problems into proper perspective?"

**CITY PRESS**

**Apartheid Creates 'Animals'**—"Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok is right," declares Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 4 June, adding, in a page 10 editorial, that "the people of this country do seem to have a death wish. We have lost all of the value systems that make us proud to be human beings." "Life has become cheap. We live in a state of anarchy." "The root cause is apartheid. It has created animals out of decent

people." "National Party leader F.W. de Klerk's positive vision of a new South Africa will need everyone's backing to succeed. He cannot take this country out of the morass alone."

#### THE NAMIBIAN

**Peace Plan Delays Worrisome**—It is "high time" for Namibians to "seriously question the continued delay concerning the abolition of remaining discriminatory, as well as repressive and draconian legislation," asserts Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 2 June in a page 7 editorial. "The present attitude of the South African Government on the one hand, and the United Nations on the other, whereby both parties are simply shifting the blame, has become unacceptable to the people of Namibia." This attitude is creating a "feeling of virtual hopelessness regarding the peace plan." "Furthermore, the continued delay in putting into immediate action the provision of the peace plan" could threaten to postpone the scheduled November elections. "It would be regrettable if South Africa or any of its allies were permitted to make the most out of such a delay to rob the Namibian people of their long-awaited right to self-determination and nationhood."

#### TRANSVALER

**President Bush's European Tour**—"It is better to rise slowly and fly longer than to rise quickly, lose momentum, and probably fall very hard," notes Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 2 June in a page 6 editorial. "One day, history will probably show that George Bush is a good example of this truth." "According to all indications, President Bush has the support of his European allies. Their appreciation of his role at last week's NATO summit in Brussels where, as the leader of the biggest Western power, he firmly took the reins and guided the agenda, won him a place alongside Mikhail Gorbachev on the world stage." "All this means that President Bush is suddenly more important for South Africa. From the look of things, the leader of the most powerful country in the world is a very

powerful man—from these facts alone, what he says and thinks about South Africa will have great influence and meaning." "It brings a new perspective to the stream of visits by sanction fanatics to the White House and the possibility of a meeting with Mr F.W. de Klerk."

#### DIE BURGER

**DP Must Resolve Leadership**—"The political patchwork which these days calls itself the Democratic Party [DP] has finally decided to face the election in its present tattered form," leads an editorial on page 16 of the Cape Town DIR BURGER in Afrikaans on 2 June. "This raises a growing question about its credibility. One ought to be able to expect a party which so piously claims to have the answers to South Africa's future to at least show it is capable of solving its own leadership problem." "The explanation that the 'troika' will be able to attract a greater range of followers than one leader—simply because a trio represents a wider range of views—smacks of opportunism." "A party seeking power by claiming to have solutions to the country's problems should show greater respect for the electorate's intelligence."

#### BEELD

**SWAPO's 'Sinister' Draft Constitution**—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 5 June declares in an editorial on page 8 that " 'liberation struggle' is certainly the most misused term in the post-war history of Africa. Liberation has usually become enslavement—both political and economic. The question is whether the same will happen in Namibia. SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization's] draft constitution contains some sinister aspects, such as that people who cooperated with the colonial administration will not be able to become members of the national assembly; and that parties will only be allowed to contest elections if they can field candidates in 75 percent of the constituencies. Namibia is not yet a one-party state, but the prospect exists. Eventually only SWAPO will be 'pure' and large enough—and what will become of all the minority interests which the vilified colonial authorities at least tried to provide for?"



## Angola

### Defense Council Approves Reconstruction Program

MB1905163989 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1200 GMT 19 May 89

[Text] The Defense and Security Council Economic Commission which met in Luanda on Wednesday [17 May] approved the fundamental program for the reconstruction of southern Angola, otherwise known as Angola's Mini-Marshall plan. The reconstruction program for southern Angola is a vast strategy aimed at promoting greater regional autonomy to overcome existing economic and social bottlenecks. The investment plan, still under negotiation, is valued at about \$240 million. This figure does not include the transport sector's rehabilitation of the Port of Namibe and the Namibe railroad, valued at \$272 million. [passage omitted]

### \* MPLA Chemical Weapons 'Use' Questioned

34000493 Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in  
English 27 Apr-4 May 89 p 8

[Text] A scientist who paraded as an impartial investigator into the alleged use of chemical weapons by the Angolan government against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], has turned out to be a rebel sympathiser.

This has discredited chemical warfare expert Aubin Heyndrickx's claims that he had found conclusive evidence of the use of chemical weapons by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and its Cuban allies.

Heyndrickx had organised and sponsored a visit by two UNITA personnel to Belgium, it was discovered last week.

Other sponsors of the trip were identified as a far-rightwing Flemish organisation, operating under the front of an organisation known as the Protea Student Association.

Professor Heyndrickx, who heads the Laboratory for Toxicology at Ghent University in Belgium, drew on the faculty's resources to support the visit.

The event was part of UNITA's advanced publicity campaign designed to pave the way for a tour of several west European countries by high-ranking UNITA leaders, including Jonas Savimbi, later this year.

The expert on chemical warfare first made the claim about the use of toxic gases in 1986. He alleged that Soviet-made chemical weapons were "undoubtedly" used by Cuban troops.

During his visit to UNITA headquarters, Jamba, about two weeks ago, Heyndrickx repeated these claims, saying there was "apparently a totally new and unknown agent of chemical warfare" in use.

To substantiate his claims, he presented three samples of test kits, allegedly captured by UNITA bandits from their Cuban prisoners, saying they were identical to those "known to be in use by Soviet troops in Afghanistan."

The expert said the kits were used to identify the presence of a range of "classical" chemical warfare agents, including Yperite (mustard gas).

Asked directly, Heyndrickx admitted that such test kits probably would not be useful in identifying the presence of the presumed "new and unknown" agent he had referred to.

UNITA's Paris representative, Paolo Lucas Gato, who also visited Belgium, conspicuously avoided any detailed reference to chemical warfare in his various accusations concerning Angolan government attacks against UNITA.

Cuba has denied accusations that its troops used chemical weapons.

The foreign affairs ministry issued an official statement saying: "Cuba has never used chemical weapons in Angola or any other place."

### \* Country Increases Petroleum Production

34420096 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
1 May 89 p 1

[Text] According to the Brazilian paper GAZETA MERCANTIL, Block Two's average petroleum production from Angola's continental platform increased in March from 28,100 to 37,600 barrels per day.

According to the newspaper, the petroleum was extracted from Block Two by the Brazilian oil company Braspetro (Petrobras International), which has 27.5 per cent of the investments.

Marconi Galvao Ibrahim of Braspetro stated that Block Two should increase production to 39,000-40,000 barrels per day by 1990.

This Brazilian state enterprise works jointly with Sonangol (Angola), Texaco (United States), and Total (France), in exploring for oil in 14 areas of Angola's continental platform.

## Namibia

### Agreement on Amnesty, Law Repeal Announced

MB0606111589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1206 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 6 SAPA—Agreement had been reached between the United Nations and South Africa's administration in Namibia on the declaration of a general amnesty and the repeal of a number of restrictive and discriminatory laws, the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said in Windhoek today.

The agreement prepares the way for the return of more than 40,000 Namibian refugees and exiles to take part in the UN-supervised election process.

The head of the UN High Commission for Refugees in Windhoek, Mr Nicolas Bwakira, said the first 1,374 refugees would arrive in Namibia from airports in Luanda, Lubango and Lusaka next Monday.

Most will be housed at transit camps for no more than a week before being re-united with their families.

Mr Ahtisaari of Finland told a media briefing that the agreement would be ratified within the next day or two in legislation through proclamations of the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar.

The discriminatory and restrictive laws that are to be repealed represent only a small fraction of those that have existed in this territory for many years," he said.

It was the task of the UN to supervise the removal of those laws that would abridge the holding of free and fair elections as stipulated by its mandate given by the UN Security Council.

"It will be up to the first government of Namibia to clean up the statute books so as to remove all the rest."

Mr Ahtisaari said the UN and representatives of Mr Pienaar were still discussing a second list of laws that fell within the UN's terms of reference.

"That is why the proclamation (to be gazetted this week) will be called the First Law Amendment." The legislation would make provision for anyone with an interest in the Namibian elections to request Mr Pienaar's office to consider the repeal of any other laws.

"I will be informed of such applications and of course I must be satisfied on the matter," Mr Ahtisaari said.

Other avenues open to parties with interests in the elections to raise grievances were the office of the ombudsman in Namibia and the Windhoek Supreme Court.

"As with all other issues in the UN settlement plan I must be satisfied that actions proposed will be in the interests of free and fair elections."

Mr Bwakira said the first Namibians to be repatriated next Monday would be airlifted to Ondangwa (500 refugees), Windhoek (374 refugees) and Grootfontein (the remainder of the 1374). Aircrafts to be employed have been chartered from Air Zambia, Angola's TAAG, west Africa's Trans Afrique and Zimmex of Switzerland.

It was not the largest repatriation programme of the UN, but it was certainly the most complex, Mr Bwakira told SAPA.

Refugees and exiles would be flown home at the rate of between 1,000 and 1,400 a day for the next six weeks.

Mr Ahtisaari declined to divulge the contents of the agreed legislation before it was published in the official gazette. The security situation in northern Namibia was not "absolutely perfect" to receive returning refugees, but a spokesman for the advance group of refugees who inspected accommodation facilities had said intimidation in the region had been reduced by half.

The UN was "vigorously pursuing" complaints of intimidation that were still being made. Mr Ahtisaari said the question of political prisoners was still being resolved. An independent jurist, Professor Carl Norgaard of Denmark, has been appointed to arbitrate disputes on whether a prisoner should be regarded as political or criminal.

Mr Ahtisaari said the UN secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, had received budgetary approval last Friday for the appointment of a deputy to the UN special representative in Namibia.

"It is for certain that a person will be appointed", he said. "I hope it will be soon, I want some free time as well and I welcome it," Mr Ahtisaari said in reference to his right schedule.

It was to be hoped, he said in reply to a question that all the media in Namibia would report on issues in an objective and impartial manner.

"That may be too much to be hoped. But at least when it comes to government-controlled media, impartiality is a requirement."

The issue of impartiality was being discussed between UN and South African officials in Namibia, he said.

#### **P.W. Botha Approves Repeal**

*MB0606145889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1447 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Text] Windhoek June 6 SAPA—The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, today announced legislation providing for a general amnesty to Namibians, and the repeal of a large number of controversial security and discriminatory laws in the country, many of them imposed by the South African parliament.

The South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, approved the legislation today, which will be published in the form of two proclamations in the official gazette in Windhoek tomorrow.

"The proclamations are the result of lengthy and detailed discussions among ourselves (Mr Pienaar's office)," the United Nations special representative in Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, said earlier today.

The purpose of the new legislation is to scrap measures that will impede free and fair elections under UN supervision and to prepare the way for the return from next Monday of more than 40000 Namibian refugees and exiles who have registered for repatriation under UN auspices.

The first law amendment proclamation abolishes the following security laws in Namibia, many of them providing for detention without trial:

The Internal Security Act (1950), the Public Safety Act (1953), Unlawful Organisations Act (1960), General Laws Amendment Act (1962), Deportation of Undesirable Persons from SWA [South-West Africa] Act (1962), Terrorism Act (1967), Security Districts Proclamation (1977 and as amended thereafter), Detention for the Prevention of Political Violence and Intimidation Proclamation (1978) and as amended thereafter, Defence Matters in SWA Proclamation (1980 and as amended), and the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act (1981).

Chapters Four, Five, Six, Eight and almost the whole of Chapter Nine of the South African Defence Act is revoked, as well as the much-disputed Section 103.

The section empowers the SA [South African] state president or an official authorised by him to issue a certificate in certain circumstances to prohibit criminal or civil court proceedings against members of the security forces.

Another incisive measure amends the Post Office Act (1958) to prohibit any functionary to intercept mail of anyone who is entitled to vote in Namibia or any political organisation "in order to obtain knowledge of anything in connection" with political views or election campaign.

#### **Repeal Legalizes ANC**

MB0606153289 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1524 GMT 6 May 89

[Excerpt] Windhoek June 6 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC], banned in South Africa, is to become a lawful organisation in Namibia and its members may enter the country provided they comply with residence and work permit requirements.

This is the effect of the repeal in Namibia of the Unlawful Organisations Act (1960) of the South African parliament, announced by the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, in Windhoek today.

The law is one of several to be revoked or amended in a proclamation to be published in the official gazette in Windhoek tomorrow. The South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, approved the legislation today.

In reply to a question at a media briefing, Mr Pienaar said ANC members would be allowed into Namibia provided they succeeded in not being classified as undesirable people.

"We still have the ordinary provisions that exist in all civilised countries that only persons with visas are allowed into the country and that therefore there is another process of screening against the admission of undesirable persons," he said.

Diplomatic and political observers pointed out that Namibia had no citizenship. Its native inhabitants were classified as South African citizens who did not need international visas to move to and fro between the two countries, and the ANC membership was for South Africans. [passage omitted]

#### **RSA Puma Helicopter Fired on in Caprivi** MB0606113789 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1130 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 6 SAPA—A South African Air Force Puma helicopter has made an emergency landing in eastern Kavango in Namibia after being fired on while flying to the scene of a road accident in the Caprivi, SABC radio news report.

A spokesman for the South-West Africa Territory Force said that the road accident had been reported by members of UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group], who had summoned the South African Air Force because they were unable to render assistance.

A Puma was sent to the scene and while en route the pilot saw tracers and felt the helicopters rotors shudder.

The pilot, who was not injured, landed on a road and an aircraft was sent to his aid this morning.

It is not known where the hostile fire originated.

#### **Counter Insurgency Unit Said Still Operating** MB0506101689 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 30 May 89 p 8

[Text] Despite claims that the notorious Police Counter Insurgency Unit (Koevoet) has long been disbanded, while the same authorities making the claims repeatedly indicated that former Koevoet members had been incorporated in SWAPOL [South-West Africa Police], residents of the far north confirmed that "Koevoet is alive and well," in the area.

It was reported that in the days following April 1, 1989, authorities could still get away with the "relatively false claim" that former Koevoet members were re-deployed with UN permission to assist police hunt down PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] combatants.

Residents from villages in the Okathima-Kamwe area, near Ogongo, told this newspaper that four Casspir armoured vehicles, with large numbers of black and white men in both Koevoet and SWAPOL uniforms harassed and intimidated villagers on Sunday, (May 28, 1989).



The residents reported that people were rounded up, and questioned about PLAN fighters, and weapons allegedly hidden by the latter in the area.

People were reportedly also told to produce identity documents, and ordered to give names of all those who are supportive of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] movement in the area.

A young boy, Nanjoka Amati, who was brave enough as to ask about the continued presence of the allegedly disbanded unit, was reportedly violently pushed around, grabbed by the ears and suspended in the air.

Villagers were then alleged threatened with death if it should ever be revealed that Koevoet had been in the village.

**UN Official on Repatriation, Police Clash**  
*MB0506115689 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
1133 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Text] Windhoek June 5 SAPA—The repatriation of Namibian returnees would begin once two draft proclamations on amnesty and the removal of discriminatory and restrictive legislation sent to the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had been signed, a United Nations spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhardt, said in Windhoek today. "Once signed they will be issued here as declarations by the administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar."

He told a media briefing that as soon as Mr Botha had signed the legislation, the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, would advise the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] to begin the repatriation of about 41,000 Namibians registered with the UNHCR.

Today Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Pienaar met to discuss the registration of voters for the election planned for November and would resume these deliberations on Wednesday, Mr Eckhardt said.

UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] police commissioner, Mr Steven Fanning, was studying a report from his staff present at a clash reported earlier between SWA [South-West Africa] Police and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] members at a political meeting. According to a news report, a number of people were allegedly injured when SWA police dispersed SWAPO supporters at Onkali in northern Namibia yesterday.

Mr Eckhardt said if there were found to be serious problems Mr Ahtisaari would take up the matter with Mr Pienaar. A SWA Police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, said he was not able to comment on the incident this morning and would issue a statement later.

**Pienaar Announces Election Information Campaign**  
*MB0606192289 Johannesburg Domestic Service*  
in English 1900 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, has said that an information campaign is to be mounted throughout the territory to reach the largest number of voters. The campaign will inform voters how and where to cast their ballots in the November elections. Mr Pienaar said the campaign would also concentrate on eliminating intimidation and he emphasized that voters must be able to cast their ballots in absolute secrecy.

**OAU Official on UNTAG, Koevoet Presence**  
*MB0506102389 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English*  
31 May 89 pp 1, 3

[By Chris Shipanga]

[Text] Senior officials from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) who have been touring Namibia to prepare the ground for the arrival of an OAU observer mission to monitor pre-independence elections, repeated their earlier demand calling on the Security Council not to reduce UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] components which are to oversee the electoral process in the territory.

In an exclusive interview with THE NAMIBIAN newspaper, Ambassador Yilma Tadesse, Assistant Secretary General of the OAU, yesterday said that his team has concluded its fact finding mission, and that they were going back to report their findings to OAU Secretary General, Mr Idu Oumarou.

The OAU Council of Ministers will then set up an independent observer team, which will be dispatched to Namibia to monitor the electoral process which will be held under the auspices of the UN.

Speaking on the findings of his group, Ambassador Tadesse pointed out that although the OAU was delighted at the fact that Namibia has eventually been put on the path of national independence and self-determination, there were several recommendations which his group was going to make to the UN Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, in support of demands made earlier by the OAU and the Non-Aligned movement.

He added that after making the necessary, and fruitful contacts with the various military components and held meetings with the Special Representative, Mr Marti Ahtisaari, to discuss details of their presence in Namibia, his group has concluded that UNTAG in general, and certain military components in particular, were stretched to the limit.

Explaining his point, the ambassador said that this has come about as a direct result of the reduction of UNTAG by the Security Council.

"While we were here, we took advantage of our presence to try and acquire as much as possible first hand information about the situation in the territory and the developments related to the electoral process leading up to November.

"What we did, was to undertake visits to various parts of the country, to both the south and the north, up to Oshakati, where we had discussions with representatives of UNTAG, including with the leadership of the Malaysian battalion. Then we proceeded to Rundu, where we met the Finish battalion for similar discussions," said the ambassador.

"We then also went to Okahandja to see the Kenyan battalion and discussed their problems, and the prospects for the efficient execution of their official duties.

"One conclusion that we were able to draw after our discussion with these various components, was the fact that they are stretched to the limit because of the reduction of the number of troops sent to Namibia.

"You will recall that the OAU and the non-aligned group of countries protested vehemently that the full components of UNTAG should be deployed, in contrast to the argument of the five permanent Security Council members."

Referring to the April, 1989, and subsequent developments, which caused the tragic deaths of more than 300 people in northern Namibia, Ambassador Tadesse stressed the following point: "We know what happened during April 1. We have seen the formal discussions that were conducted, and now we feel that from having been on the ground ourselves, and having gained an understanding of the delicacy of the situation, its our conclusion that the various battalions will not be able to carry out their functions with a reduced number of troops at their disposal.

"We hope that the present situation will change, and that the matter will be re-considered, and that UNTAG will go up to its original force of 7,500."

The ambassador said that his group also visited reception centres, and was satisfied with the preparations as made by the UNHCR [United Nations High Commission for Refugees]. He, however, pointed out that it is a pity that the refugees had as yet not been able to return, despite the fact that it was already end of May.

He added that the delay, on the part of the relevant party in the declaration of a general amnesty, and in the repeal of discriminatory and repressive laws had caused much inconvenience to the entire electoral process.

Mr Tadesse concluded that the problem of the incorporation of the battalion and Koevoet in to existing police forces had been discussed, saying: "These could have serious implications to the peace process, since these very

units had been involved in a war with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], and now they are given the responsibility to provide security to SWAPO.

"The numerous reports of intimidation, and even loss of lives due to these units cannot be divorced from the unhealthy situation that we foresee in this regard."

**Police Uncover Arms Cache Near Ruacana**  
*MB0706062789 Johannesburg Domestic Service*  
*in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 89*

[Text] The South-West Africa/Namibian Police have uncovered an arms cache near the Angolan border. Our political news staff reports that the weapons were apparently brought across the border from Angola in April during a mass insurgency by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] members.

The arms cache, which was pointed out to the police by a captured SWAPO member, was located about 30 km west of Ruacana. Several arms caches have been located in northern South-West Africa/Namibia since the beginning of April. Among the articles found in the caches were rocket launchers, mortars, AK-47 rifles, ammunition, clothing, food, and SWAPO literature.

**Zambia**

**Minister Pledges Frontline Support for SWAPO**  
*MB1905184989 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
*1800 GMT 19 May 89*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Luke Mwananshiku today said Frontline States would continue to support the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, in its efforts to win the forthcoming elections in that country. In his address to the current ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of the movement of nonaligned countries in Harare, Zimbabwe, Comrade Mwananshiku said Frontline States believed that only a victory by SWAPO would make it possible for Namibia to achieve real independence. He told the meeting that convened to propose the agenda and program for the ninth summit to be held in this September in Belgrade that the situation in Namibia remained critical, with South Africa refusing to pull its troops back from the border area.

**\* Time Right for Better Zairian Relations**  
*34000467c Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English*  
*11 Apr 89 p 1*

[Text] Lately there has been a flurry of top-level contacts between Zambian and Zairian leaders. A welcome development which holds out a lot of hope for future relations between the two sister republics.



Like Secretary-General of the Popular Revolutionary Movement (MPR) Cde Kithima Bin Ramazani, we are glad to note that real progress has been made towards signing a border treaty between the two nations. The treaty will be signed by Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu Sese Seko soon.

Time has come for the people of Zambia and Zaire to link arms in facing the common problems that beset both communities. Effective structures need to be set up to facilitate a truly common approach. No vehicle is more suited for this role than UNIP [United National Independence Party] and MPR.

Zambia and Zaire have in the past failed to take full advantage of the great potential for cooperation that exists between them. Instead emphasis has tended to be placed on artificial conflicts. As a result, joint structures have adopted a problem-solving approach.

Yet Zambia and Zaire have a rich history of traditional contacts which should be exploited to the full. Legal instruments such as the border treaty should only complement traditional links. This way our ties are bound to be enduring.

Over the years certain stereo-type beliefs have taken root in the minds of nationals of both countries about the other. Unfortunately such beliefs have been negative and served to heighten conflicts.

The truth is that no people are inherently bad or good. Both types are shaped by the realities in their respective environments.

UNIP and the MPR must now move to remove the artificial misconceptions their people harbour about each other. This needs to be done before any real progress can be made.

The two parties must work out ways of encouraging the appreciation of positive traits among nationals of the two countries. They should set up channels through which the exploits of one country can be known to the other.

During his five-day stay in Zambia Cde Kithima will sample Zambian way of life first-hand. He will learn of Zambia's aspirations and frustrations. As he learns, so should he teach his counterpart about the Zairian way of life.

At the end of the day it should not be difficult for Zambia and Zaire to find common ground upon which to build a better relationship. There is need to adopt a coordinated approach towards the challenges that face the two countries.

#### **\* Smugglers in UNIP Must be Punished**

34000467a Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
15 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] Is there discipline in the United National Independence Party [UNIP]? Yes there is but there are serious signs that some Party members have lost or are fast losing their direction.

They have become full-time smugglers, black marketeers or pirate taxi operators. Many of them including those who run shebeens are not even ashamed for being engaged in these criminal activities.

UNIP cadres who have turned to black marketeering and smuggling are not just a pain in the neck but paint Zambia's good image—particularly to tourists—with a tainted brush that scares everyone.

The Eastern Province Member of the Central Committee Cde Maxwell Beyani was right when he pointed out yesterday that some members of the Party were involved in these activities. What is puzzling, however, is why the Party has not taken action against the erring members?

Cde Beyani repeated the usual warning—the warning which the guilty ones merely laugh at. "The Party will deal ruthlessly with the culprits unless they stopped the illegal business immediately."

Why should the Party keep on firing warning shots every day? Where are the fatal ones which will make other criminals or those who want to jump on the bandwagon realise that the Party is serious? The Party has disciplinary measures which can deal with the bad eggs. Why wait?

Those involved in criminal activities should, for example, be expelled from the party. No one would shed tears if they were kicked out. In fact some people join UNIP because of what they can get from the Party and not because of what they can give to the Party.

UNIP is a mass Party but that does not mean that it must gather criminals in its ranks. For it is obvious that undiscipline and greed can ruin the Party. We call on our leaders to look at this problem seriously.

The talk in Zambia today is how one can become rich quickly. Some have indeed become rich as quickly as a goal scored from a penalty kick. This is what UNIP should be understanding today. Many members have become dishonest and there is need to put them under the microscope.

If the current trend is not reversed, corruption and bribery will dig in as the march towards wealth gathers momentum. We believe that it is not yet too late for the Party to arrest the situation.

Zambia needs a strong Party to rebuild the economy, but this will not be achieved when people in key positions are busy "working" for themselves and getting rich by illegal means.

**\* Pay, Conditions Cause University Exodus**

34000468c Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Apr 89 p 1

[Article by Dave Chibesa]

[Text] The University of Zambia (Unza) has been plagued by an exodus of qualified academic staff for the past seven years because of poor conditions of service.

Chairman of the University of Zambia Senior Staff Association (Unzasa) Dr Fred Ngandu disclosed this in a speech delivered at the senior staff annual ball held at the Great East Road campus on Friday night.

Cataloguing figures of resignations and secondments of academic staff since 1982, Dr Ngandu pointed out that to date, the university has lost 59 senior members of staff.

"Like in the past few years, the major issues of deep concern to us as members of Unzasa has still been that of poor conditions of service and the resulting exodus of senior members of staff from the university," Dr Ngandu said.

The school of humanities and social sciences topped the list of the exodus with 15 senior staff followed by the school of law and the school of natural sciences registering 12 each.

Other concerns were the school of engineering (11), the school of mines (3), the school of agriculture (1) and the school of education (6).

The resignations and secondments embraced PhD holders, (doctorate) and Master of Arts (M.A.) holders.

Acting registrar Dr Saili Muyunda admitted the gradual exodus of teaching and research staff over the years and said the administration was making all efforts to improve the situation.

But he said there were many reasons why senior staff left other than those cited by the Unzasa chairman.

**\* Government Considers Decontrol of Crop Price**

34000467b Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Apr 89 p 1

[Article by Simon Mwanza]

[Text] The Government is to decontrol prices of all crops except maize to stimulate agricultural growth, Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Cde Justin Mukando announced in Kitwe yesterday.

The minister who was addressing commercial farmers at the showgrounds said after removing controls on tobacco, the Government was seriously thinking of doing the same on all crops except maize—the staple food.

"The Government is more than determined to make agriculture one of the main foreign exchange earners in Zambia and these measures are being introduced to encourage more people to take up agriculture," he said.

He told a group of about 20 commercial farmers which included the chairman for Copperbelt Farmers Association Mr Cedric Whitmore that the demand for Zambian horticultural products abroad was extremely high.

"This is why the Government wants to have a dialogue with farmers so that together we can plan how we can fully develop our agriculture, not only for export purpose but to feed the growing population," he said.

It was for the same reason that he had embarked on a countrywide tour to meet commercial farmers and hear their problems.

"With a wide scope for export and expanding population, time has come to find better agricultural methods to transform the industry into a big success," he said.

He appealed to the farmers to start apprentice schemes at their farms to train upcoming farmers.

"Let these small-scale farmers come in, especially in the production of milk and pork. I know that you have the skills to help us increase food production and develop our agriculture fully," Cde Mukando said.

Later he was told the poultry industry on the Copperbelt was in danger because of lack of vaccines. The little available were smuggled ones and expensive.

**\* Police Use Tear Gas on Black Marketeers**

34000468a Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] Scores of black marketeers scampered for cover at Lusaka's Soweto market when police fired teargas canisters in a surprise mid-day raid, eye-witnesses said.

Most of them headed for Kanyama township along with hundreds of shoppers who were caught in the operation.

Witnesses said bundles of secondhand clothes and essentials were confiscated by police.

Vendors hurled insults and stones at the police provoking them into firing the canisters.

But some of them managed to filter past the police cordon and no arrests were reported.

By late afternoon the marketeers had regrouped and carried on with the business.

They vowed not to leave their "posts" because that was the only way they would earn a living.

"Dust billowed to the skies as hundreds of people ran away from the fumes of teargas," narrated a vendor who declined to be named.

"Many people coming from Kanyama were forced to run back home because of the commotion. It was quite a commotion," he said.

Police chief Cde Zunga Siakalima said the exercise was a "normal" police activity.

The aim was to clear the streets of vendors and black marketeers who were mushrooming all over the city.

He said the operation started early this year and would continue.

Lusaka Province Member of the Central Committee Cde Bautis Kapulu said street vending and black marketeering must be wiped out.

He told delegates to the Lusaka Urban District Party Conference held at the show-grounds Party leaders should also check the shanty townships.

He said the city was dirty and "is an eyesore." Delegates must contribute meaningfully to finding a remedy to the existing situation.

He accused some ward leaders of participating in black marketeering saying that was why they were reluctant to check the scourge in their areas.

He instructed leaders at the grassroots to go all out to increase Party membership in the city.

He was dismayed at the poor maintenance of records and administration in many areas.

Cde Kapulu noted that in some cases Party leaders did not follow the constitution.

The Province had been given a target of raising K237,500 and Lusaka district was supposed to raise K128,000.

## Zimbabwe

**\* Nkomo Comments on Land Distribution Issue**  
34000299a *THE CHRONICLE* in English  
10 Apr 89 pp 1, 6-7

[Excerpts] Zimbabwe is not a multi-racial country where there must be groupings of people on racial lines but pursues the Government's policy outlined in 1980, of a non-racial society, Senior Minister in the President's Office, Cde Joshua Nkomo said on Friday.

Cde Nkomo was elaborating in an interview on the statement he issued at Victoria Falls during the official opening of a three-day meeting of the Association of Rural Councils.

He said those who thought that people in this country should co-exist in groupings along racial lines should be told that this was unacceptable.

"We are one and those who did not want to fit should find a place to live elsewhere in the world," Cde Nkomo said.

He said he did not know the exact number of whites in the country but knew that there were more than 75 percent of them who were ageing, meaning that there were under 25 percent young whites in the country.

The Senior Minister said almost all white Zimbabweans of school-going age were out of the country. He said this was evident in schools which used to be exclusively for whites, where 90 percent of the enrollment is now black. [passage omitted]

Cde Nkomo said if young blacks and whites in Zimbabwe could not grow up together attending the same schools then it would be difficult to come out with a single society which was non-racist. [passage omitted]

Other instances were at workplaces, especially in industry but worse in agriculture where Cde Nkomo said there was too much arrogance by whites towards workers, although he conceded that this was not the case with all whites.

On the issue of land allocation, Cde Nkomo said his views were misinterpreted by the Press.

He said what he meant was that it was a fact that the distribution of land was not equal to the national character of the nation.

"The land issue must definitely be seen to contain a national character of this country," he said.

Cde Nkomo said the country was still adhering to the Lancaster House constitution on the issue of land but that it was not what the Government wanted in remedying the problem, which was the basis of the war of liberation.



He said during the Lancaster House talks the British insisted that the question of land should not be touched until after 10 years, with a promise that they would give money to the Zimbabwean Government to purchase land for the landless people.

Cue Nkomo said they accepted this provision in good faith, and all they were saying to those who owned the lion's share of the land that 10 years is almost up and they should start talking about how the question of land distribution could be solved.

Cde Nkomo said he was not just talking for the sake of it but that he had been given an assignment by the President, Cde Robert Mugabe, to re-organize the settlement and resettlement of people.

Cde Nkomo said the Government could not just sit by and watch a small section of the population holding on to land most of which was not used.

The Senior Minister said if the issue could not be solved amicably, then the Government might be forced to legislate to correct the imbalance. The legislation would not be aimed at any particular individuals he said but that it would be with a view of correcting the imbalance.

**\* HERALD Discusses New Economic Decisions**  
34000299b Harare THE HERALD in English  
20 Apr 89 p 10

[Text] This week's statement of intent from President Mugabe about our future economic path represents an important milestone in our history.

After a long and soul-searching review of economic policy options, the Government has now taken far-reaching economic policy decisions aimed at tackling our most serious problems—stop-start growth which has left us little better off in real terms than at independence, growing unemployment and lopsided development throughout the country.

The nitty-gritty details of the new policies and the pace at which they will be implemented still have to be unveiled, but there is no doubt that they will have a major impact on our national fortunes, if not immediately, but certainly over the next year or so. New policies take time to bear fruit, but a start has been made.

Zimbabweans, however, should not think that this is a magic "open sesame"—either to overnight massive capital inflows from abroad, or to a dismantling of the socialist goals our people have fought and died for.

Those socialist goals remain our guiding force and, as such, the liberalization of the economy should not, as has happened in too many countries, be undertaken at the expense of those goals.

One of the most important of these goals is creating employment opportunities for all our people, and it is here that the changes can play an important role although it is expected that domestic rather than foreign capital will take the lead. It will have to, as, no matter what changes we make, the hard fact of the matter is that in today's world economic climate, few foreign concerns invest in developing countries these days.

It is therefore hoped that all local companies will respond to the new more streamlined pricing policies, the new centralized investment center and increased foreign exchange flows for inputs to put their not insubstantial reserves to good use throughout the country.

As President Mugabe said, all these changes should allow Zimbabwe to enter "a new phase of sustained growth and development so that the economy responds more adequately to the challenges we face and the aspirations of our people".

But do not expect overnight "revolutions" one way or another. We have entered a new and challenging phase of our development and it should be tackled soberly and carefully lest we build up a crisis of expectations that we have no hope of fulfilling.

## Ghana

### **SWAPO's Nujoma Arrives for Anniversary Fete** *AB0406201989 Accra International Service in English* 1930 GMT 4 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Church services were held throughout the country today as part of activities marking the 10th anniversary of the June 4 uprising. [passage omitted]

The president of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], Mr Sam Nujoma, arrived in Accra this evening to take part in the activities marking the anniversary. He was met by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] member responsible for national security, Captain Kojo Tsikata. Speaking to newsmen, Mr Nujoma said he is delighted to be in Ghana, which he described as the first home of genuine freedom fighters. He said he is proud that the entire African continent is free from colonial domination, apart from Namibia, South Africa, and Western Sahara. He expressed the hope that while the United Nations Transition Assistance Group is in Namibia, the apartheid regime will not delay the implementation of UN Resolution 435, which calls for free and fair elections, adding that now is the time to dislodge forces of the Boers. Mr Nujoma said by next year, Namibia would have been a sovereign African state among the community of independent African countries.

### **Meets Rawlings, Addresses Cadres**

*AB0706063089 Accra Domestic Service in English*  
1800 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] The SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] delegation led by the organization's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, which arrived in Accra at the weekend to participate in activities marking the 10th anniversary of the June 4 uprising, today held discussions at the Castle [seat of government] with the leader of the revolution, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings. Present at the meeting were Captain Kojo Tsikata, PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] member responsible for national security and foreign affairs; the deputy secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Mohammed Ibn Chambas; and Ghana's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Victor Gbeho. Mr Sam Nujoma, who was accompanied by his foreign minister, Mr (Konga Kam-bala,) and Mr (Ben Amatila), his special assistant, briefed the PNDC chairman on the current stage of the process leading to the independence of Namibia.

Addressing revolutionary cadres at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Center later, Mr Nujoma said independent Namibia under SWAPO will prove that black Africans can rule better than the racists. He said SWAPO intends to lead a people's democratic government in which the interests of all, irrespective of race, color, and religion, will be met. Mr Nujoma emphasized that freedom of speech and association will be guaranteed, adding that there will be equal opportunities in education,

health care, and employment to show the world that only the liberation movement can bring security to Namibia and to apartheid South Africa itself.

The SWAPO leader expressed the hope that the emancipation of the entire African Continent would be achieved in our lifetime, and this will be achieved sooner or later. He expressed appreciation for the support SWAPO has been receiving under the revolutionary leadership of the PNDC, and he invited qualified Ghanaians in all fields to Namibia to help build a new, independent nation. During question time, Mr Nujoma said if the UN Transition Assistance Group, UNTAG, is fully deployed in Namibia, South Africa will have no room to maneuver, adding that the enemy is already defeated. He emphasized that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia, and South Africa's claim to it cannot be accepted.

The special assistant for political programs, Mr Kofi Totobi-Quakyi, said what is important is for all to identify themselves with the processes of liberation in southern Africa. He said nothing can be achieved without struggle. Mr Totobi-Quakyi, who is also the acting secretary for information, advised Ghanaians against going to Namibia on the same scale as they did to Nigeria, thereby abusing the invitation.

## Nigeria

### **President Babangida Cancels Visit to France**

*LD0506182889 Paris International Service in French*  
1800 GMT 5 Jun 89

[Excerpt] State visits: The Nigerian flag will not fly on the Champs-Elysees in Paris from 7 to 10 June. The official visit to France by General Ibrahim Babangida, head of the Nigerian state—a visit scheduled for this period—has just been postponed. The decision was announced by the Nigerian Embassy in Paris. It seems to have been made after the bloody rioting—against the background of an economic crisis—which has taken place in recent days in Nigeria. [passage omitted]

### **15 Banned Politicians Arrested in Lagos State**

*AB0206201289 London BBC World Service in English*  
1709 GMT 2 Jun 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] With the ban on political activity now in force in the Nigerian capital, the authorities have promised to deal with any further trouble in military fashion. Joint Army and police patrols have been given the job of keeping the peace following the protests on Wednesday [31 May] against the Nigerian Government's economic austerity program. On the line to Lagos, Ruth Thoby asked Elisabeth Blunt what the latest developments were:

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Well, we had some official figures of the number of people killed and the number of people arrested in the demonstrations here in Lagos. A police spokesman yesterday said that 10 people were killed and 700 people arrested, which is a very large number, but then the riots have spread over a very large area.

[Thoby] Do we know what sort of people were arrested?

[Blunt] We do not know exactly. Most of them would be the young people who were throwing stones, setting fire to things, extorting money from motorists, looting shops, and all the rest. He also said that a number of old politicians—he gave the number of 15 banned politicians—had been arrested in Lagos State for playing politics despite the ban. He did not give any names, but the press this morning has reported that one of them was a former presidential candidate, Waziri Ibrahim, who is a very well known figure around Lagos, although I think most people in Lagos assumed that his stake (?in) serious politics (?was) over and that, if anything, he was a bit of a [word indistinct] and a figure of political amusement rather than a serious candidate in anything in the future.

[Thoby] Have these riots been used as an opportunity to pick up radical politicians whom authorities don't want around?

[Blunt] Nobody would call Waziri Ibrahim radical. He was a big businessman, he made a lot of money, he went into politics. He is anything but radical. But the most left-wing of the parties or associations that have emerged so far—the People's Liberation Party—does seem still to be having rather a hard time. Its leader, Balarabe Musa, is still on trial, still trying to persuade the Transition to Civilian Rule Tribunal that he is allowed to stand and that an exception was made for him by the panel which investigated his past detention. Besides that, he had such a hard time under the previous civilian government despite being one of the few honest politicians that they made a particular exception for him, and he is trying to argue that as his defense for having involved himself in politics despite being banned. That trial still goes on and he is still in detention despite the fact that the judge originally said that he could have bail.

The latest news from the north, from Zaria, is that another prominent member of the party, Dr Yusuf Balla Usman, who is one of the best known left-wing academics in Nigeria, has been forcibly retired from his job at Ahmadu Bello University. That was reported in the Nigerian press this morning. So, it does look as if this left-wing party is being particularly hard hit in the way the government is enforcing its ban.

[Thoby] Now what about this ban on political activities in Lagos and Bendel? Is it going to jeopardize the transition to civilian rule?

[Blunt] Effectively, it is a ban on public meetings, political meetings. What I was told by the press officer for the Electoral Commission is that nothing stops you from indulging in private political activities. You can go and talk to people and discuss things and organize. What you cannot do is to hold public meetings. Even so, it is going to make things a lot more difficult for the parties in most states to raise the amount of support they need to show by the beginning of July. They have got less than another month to do it. And I spoke to the chairman of the Electoral Commission, Professor Nwosu, this morning, and he said that the disturbances in the past few days are definitely not going to affect the program, and that he had no plans to give people more time in Lagos and Bendel to make up with this. [end recording]

**Lagos Court Grants Bail to 95 Students**  
*AB0606131989 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT  
6 Jun 89*

[Text] Lagos, June 6 (AFP)—Ninety-five students from the Lagos State College of Education (LACOED), detained on May 22 over demonstrations were granted bail Monday by a Lagos high court, reliable sources said Tuesday.

The students, along with 67 others who had earlier been granted bail by another high court, staged a demonstration against the high-handedness of the school authorities and called for the removal of the college provost. The protests later spread to nearby Lagos State University where the police arrested over 100 students, the sources said.

Last Wednesday [31 May], dozens of people are reported to have died in violent protests against the government's economic austerity programme.

The official death toll was 10 in Lagos, but an informed source said Monday that police had dumped the corpses of at least 50 suspected rioters in the government mortuary here.

The LACOED students were charged with being in an unlawful demonstration and the suspected murder of a policeman.

**Jos University Closed To Prevent Demonstrations**  
*AB0606101389 Lagos International Service  
in English 0830 GMT 6 Jun 89*

[Text] The University of Jos has been closed down for 2 weeks. An official statement from the institution said the action was to forestall the spread of students' demonstrations to the university. The statement directed all students, except foreign ones, to vacate the hostels immediately. It however commended the students for displaying a high sense of maturity over the crisis in other parts of the country.



### More Universities Closed

AB0706102089 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] The Universities of Jos and the Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Bauchi, have been closed for 2 weeks. Students have been directed to vacate the campuses. In a similar development, the University of Cross River has been closed indefinitely. No reasons were given for its closure.

### Ban on Political Activities in Lagos Lifted

AB0706110189 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] The ban imposed on political activities in Lagos State has been lifted. The state police command advised all political groups wishing to launch their [words indistinct] or hold political rallies to seek clearance and permit. The ban was imposed last week following the violent demonstrations by students.

### Dailies View Student Unrest

AB0606105089 Lagos International Service  
in English 0830 GMT 6 Jun 89

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The NEW NIGERIAN in a strong tone condemns the recent student unrest in the country. The destructive results of the riots, it notes, have weakened the demands made by the students. The NEW NIGERIAN appeals to students to always exploit the avenue of dialogue.

In the same vein, THE VANGUARD blames the unrest on communication gap between government and public. The paper, however, advises the police to speed up investigations and charge the arsonists and vandals and release the others against whom any case cannot be made.

### Government's Position of Nonalignment Reaffirmed

AB0306164889 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1500 GMT 3 Jun 89

[Text] Nigeria has reemphasized her determination to maintain a posture of nonalignment in international relations. The chief of general staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, said this in Lagos today in a message to the launching of Nigeria-Arab Association. The Federal Government, he said, welcomes any efforts from its citizens or a group of citizens, aimed at promoting such a posture. According to the chief of general staff, the importance of association is underlined by the fact that it was nonreligious and nonpolitical in context. He expressed satisfaction that the organization was aimed at promoting and enhancing economic ties between Nigeria and the various [words indistinct] in the Arab world.

### Senegal

#### President Diouf Views Ties with Mauritania

PM0206105289 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic  
31 May-6 Jan 89 pp 20-22

[Interview with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf by Salih Qallab in Dakar; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Qallab] Mr President, after the evacuation operations, are there still any outstanding problems between your country and Mauritania? We would to hear from you the truth about what happened.

[Diouf] As you know, Senegal and Mauritania are two neighboring countries which have hitherto maintained the best possible relations. But there are problems, which is obviously to be expected between two neighboring countries. However, we have been able to resolve them through consultation, and it is likely that we will encounter other problems. But I am certain that we will resolve them in the same way, that is, if the two parties share the same will.

I am keen to emphasize that, for its part, the Senegalese Government has proven its attachment to excellent relations with all neighboring states, and especially Mauritania. It is always we who have taken the initiative to alleviate the situation.

With regard to what happened recently, despite the Diara incidents which resulted in two Senegalese citizens being killed by the Mauritanian guards, and despite the silence of the Mauritanian authorities, which did not even offer their condolences to us in accordance with traditions between friendly countries, we sent our interior minister to deliver a message to Mauritanian President Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya.

[Qallab] The incidents appear to be due to a problem between two peoples, and it is feared that the incidents could develop into a crisis between the two states. Have there been any contacts between you and the Mauritanian president?

[Diouf] As I said earlier, Senegal hastened to contain the Diara incident, which resulted in two Senegalese citizens being killed and several more being held as hostages. I made several contacts with President Maaouiya Ould Taya immediately after the escalation occurred, though I received no clarification about the fate of our citizens, a large number of whom were killed inside Mauritanian territory during the period 24-26 April under indescribable circumstances. And we were able to maintain contacts between the two government until the crisis reached its peak.

[Qallab] Mr President, the development of the isolated border incident into such a tragic war indicates that there is a crisis between your country and Mauritania. What is the truth about this crisis?

[Diouf] The border incident you mention resulted in two Senegalese people being killed, as I have said, and I wish to say no more about it. The Mauritanian authorities kept quiet and no statements were made except by the Mauritanian interior minister, in which matters were oversimplified in a way that shocked the Senegalese people.

The crisis between Senegal and Mauritania is attributable to certain basic causes, including Mauritania's violation of our shared borders defined in 1933, its violation of the rights of Senegalese citizens living on its territory, and its pursuit of a racist internal policy that has been condemned by the international press, including the Senegalese press, which is a free press. It focused on the maltreatment of Senegalese citizens living in Mauritania. [passage omitted]

[Qallab] Mr President, it has been proved that certain opposition forces exaggerated the border incident and incited people against the Mauritanian community. What does the opposition want? Is there nothing more to it than its power ambitions, or are foreign powers pushing it to adopt such a stance?

[Diouf] The border incident in question was very serious, since it led to the death of two Senegalese citizens and the detention of others as hostages. What made the matter even more serious were the the incomprehensible silence of the Mauritanian authorities and the interior minister's statement. If there was an incitement, it can be discussed in isolation from us. If the opposition strongly expressed something similar to the legitimate line expressed by the Senegalese people, does that mean that there are other concealed objectives behind that position? For my part, I lack the information that would enable me to answer as you suggest.

[Qallab] Mr President, as you know, a large number of sons of the Arab and Lebanese community have received threats of a fate similar to that of the Mauritanian community. What measures have you taken to prevent a massacre against the Lebanese community?

[Diouf] You put these questions as if what happened in Dakar was directed against the Arabs. I must therefore point out that what happened was a reaction to the assassination of two Senegalese citizens—something that caused deep grief, which developed into unrest following Mauritania's attempt to oversimplify matters.

I would like to point out here that people's unrest was confined to attacking Mauritanian properties, and that happened only after a Mauritanian shot and killed a Senegalese youth in Dakar. [passage omitted]

Therefore I see no justification for the concern you talk about, especially since calm has begun to prevail. The Senegalese Government has taken adequate measures to ensure the security and safety of all those living in Senegal. With regard to the Lebanese, I think you know

that they issued an official statement addressed to the national and world public, in which they denied the existence of any threats and denied that any measures could have been taken against them at any time. [passage omitted]

[Qallab] Mr President, everyone knows that in your era Senegal is playing a role equal to that of the Arab states in its support for the Palestinian cause. Mr President, do you not believe that the aim of what happened was to hit Senegalese-Arab fraternity? Did Israel and some hostile forces have any involvement in that matter?

[Diouf] Senegal's commitment to the Palestinian cause emanates from its commitment to peace and justice—a commitment based on the fraternal sympathy and solidarity which the Senegalese people feel for the Palestinian Arab people. It also stems from the deep-rooted Arab-Senegalese friendship, which is based on the firmness of the common faith of the majority of our peoples. This friendship has been strengthened by the numerous common factors, in terms of geography and population, that we share with the Arab nation. It is not unlikely that some of those whose interests conflict with these objectives are seeking to divide us. But I do not believe that they were directly involved in what happened, and I mentioned the reasons for this earlier. So far we have no information that would enable me to give an affirmative answer to your question. I emphasize that it is our duty to strive to eliminate such fears and to put the recent incidents into their true context. There are fears, especially regarding the Mauritanian authorities' deportation of black Mauritians to Senegal. [passage omitted]

[Qallab] A great deal has been said about the Arab Maghreb Union [UMA] plan. Mr President, what is your position on that question, and is it true that you are alarmed at the clause about joint defense among those states?

[Diouf] On several occasions I have stressed my pleasure at the birth of that union, which has replaced misunderstanding and tension with cooperation and consultation. The peace and stability which that union is seeking to establish can only be a gain for Senegal, which is situated within that region and is linked to its states by staunch ties. I believe that the role that Senegal has played in the positive development of the Saharan issue is self-evident.

Senegal regards the economic integration plan among the Arab Maghreb states as a realistic step toward African unity. We in West Africa took a similar step 15 years ago when we adhered to a treaty signed by Mauritania. It included a clause on nonaggression and support in the event of an attack on any of the signatory states.

I am certain that Senegal cannot be alarmed at the establishment of that union. Besides, since we are not a member of that union, we do not know the content of its basic law. However, we are convinced of the need for

African unity and the need for the OAU to pay attention to joint defense issues in the event of any foreign aggression against any of its members. It should also be noted that our country is a peace-loving state committed to peace. [passage omitted]

[Qallab] A final question, Mr President: Do you not believe that there are foreign powers seeking to open a new wound in the region after expert efforts have succeeded in setting the Saharan problem on the road to a solution?

[Diouf] Frankly, I do not believe so. But that does not mean that we should not do whatever we can to establish permanent peace and stability in this region. This requires a similar will on the part of all the countries concerned. It also requires agreement to make mutual concessions when necessary.

**Ruling Party, Marxist Opposition to Meet Again**  
*AB0206223189 Paris AFP in French 1351 GMT*  
2 Jun 89

[Text] Dakar, 2 Jun (AFP)—The ruling Senegalese Socialist Party [PS] has decided to invite the Party for Independence and Labor (PIT—one of three Marxist opposition parties) for another meeting "in the next few days", according to a communique from the PS Executive Committee. This decision was made at the end of meeting chaired by President Abdou Diouf, the PS general secretary, after presentation of a report by Jean Collin (minister of state and permanent secretary at the Presidency of the Republic in charge of the party's political activities). The report called for continued dialogue with the PIT "on important issues of national interest," the communique stressed.

The two political parties met the first time on 9 May and agreed to hold a second meeting. With another Marxist party, the Democratic League, the PIT along with the

Democratic League, another Marxist party has supported, it may be recalled, the candidacy of Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the main opposition party, the Senegalese Democratic party (PDS), in the 1988 presidential elections.

**Marxist Party Criticizes Government, Mauritania**  
*AB0206163289 Paris AFP in French 1254 GMT*  
1 Jun 89

[Text] Dakar, 1 Jun (AFP)—The African Independence Party of Senegal (PAI—Marxist opposition) has accused the Governments of Senegal and Mauritania "of being the actual perpetrators of the tragedy" that their peoples are experiencing.

In a statement issued after a meeting of its Central Committee, the PAI, led by Majhmout Diop, says the Senegalese Government, which is "too ready to send its troops where it should not, like to Shaba (Zaire) and to The Gambia, has displayed its inability to protect lives and property" of Senegalese citizens in Mauritania. It has shown "a shameful opportunism" by taking advantage of the crisis to create a national consensus around a policy of dismal failure," the statement adds.

The PAI also accuses the Government of Mauritania of not finding any other solution to "the revolt of blacks whose lands and rights have been plundered" than to pursue "a real policy of hiding from reality. Hence, lies, organized massacres, and a return to the worse traditions of slavery seem to take the place of politics" for that government, the statement adds.

In its statement, the party criticizes the Governments of Senegal and Mauritania which it holds responsible for the crisis, describing them as "incapable of overcoming the colonial heritage or of agreeing on the essentials and avoiding excesses." These governments are only too ready "to instigate all sorts of disorder and use this to keep themselves in power."



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